APOLLO HOTEL, BOMBAY.

THIS LARGE and COMMODIOUS HOTEL commands an unrivalled VIEW of the HARBOUR, and is open to the breeze on all sides. It has excellent accommodation for Families and Bachelors. The Culinary arrangements are in charge of a first-class FRENCH CHEF.

Within easy reach of the principal Public Buildings and Clubs, and close to the Apollo Bunder.

The Bombay Gazette.

No. 12,301—NEW SERIES. BOMBAY :—TUESDAY, MAY 8, 1888.

CUTLER, PALMER'S CLARETS.

As supplied to over 100 Messes, Clubs, &c.

Qts.	Pts.		Qr. Pt.
12	7 0	Breakfast—Medoc and St. Julien Medoc	12 7 0
24	13 0		24 13 0
28	13 8	Dinner—St. Julien La Rose and Palmer	28 0 13 8
30	15 0		30 15 0
34	18 0	After Dinner—Chateau Rauzan, Lafitte	34 0 18 0
38	20 0		38 0 20 0

C. P. & Co.'s BORDEAUX HOUSE selection ranks as the finest in India.

CUTLER, PALMER & CO., BOMBAY.

SHIPPING.

PENINSULAR AND ORIENTAL COMPANY.

VARIOUS improvements having been made for the greater convenience and comfort of passengers travelling in *the second saloon*, special attention is called to *the advantageous terms* on which *excellent accommodation* to and from Europe can now be obtained.

PENINSULAR AND ORIENTAL COMPANY.

PROGRAMME OF DEPARTURES FOR EUROPE.

	Vessels	Tons	H. P.	Captain.	FRIDAY.
*	SIAM	3041	550	H. T. Weigheli	11th May.
B. L.	SHANNON	4189	800	C. R. Edwards	18th "
					Tuesday
*	ASSAM	3033	500	G. W. F. Browne	22nd May
B. L.	THAMES	4101	800	W. A. Seaton	29th "
†	SIAM	3041	550	H. T. Weigheli	5th June
B.L.	KAISAR-I-HIND	4023	700	A. W. Adamson	12th "
†	ASSAM	3033	500	G. W. F. Browne	19th "
B. L.	CLYDE	4124	800	K. M. Edmond	26th "
†	SIAM	3041	550	H. T. Weigheli	3rd July.
B.L.	GANGES	4196	800	E. Stewart	10th "

The steamers marked B. L. proceed to Brindisi, Malta, Gibraltar, Plymouth, and London.

* Passengers by these vessels change at Aden to steamer for Brindisi and London.

† These vessels proceed to Aden only, and passengers transhipthere to Steamers proceeding to Brindisi, Marseilles, and London direct.

Through Tickets are issued, including Railway Fare from Brindisi to London by the mail route, and names are registered for places in the Sleeping Cars.

The Company also issue return tickets to Brindisi including railway fares to London and back *via* Taranto, Naples, Rome, and Genoa.

A steam-barge leaves the Apollo Bunder at 3 p.m. on the day of sailing, to convey passengers on board.

TO COLOMBO, STRAITS, CHINA, JAPAN, AND AUSTRALIA.

Steamers will be despatched as above on (or about) :—
May 4th and 18th, and June 1st, 15th & 29th.
And fortnightly thereafter.
For further particulars apply to

H. W. ULOTH,
Superintendent, P. & O. S. N. Company.
Bombay, 7th May, 1888.

NAVIGAZIONE GENERALE ITALIANA

SOCIETA RIUNITE FLORIO RUBATTINO.

THE Italian Mail Steamers leave BOMBAY for GENOA at regular intervals of 20 days, calling at ADEN, SUEZ, PORT SAID, MESSINA, and NAPLES, and from GENOA on dates given below.

FARE to all Ports of Italy Rs. 500, Rs. 310, and Rs. 150 for First, Second, and Third class respectively, inclusive of Wine.

Passengers' heavy Baggage will be delivered in LONDON, FREE OF CHARGE, to the extent allowed in the Handbooks.

Usual Discount on Return Tickets. Special Rates for Families.

The following or other 1st Class Steamers will LEAVE.

Steamer.	Tons.	H.P.	Bombay.	Genoa.
MANILLA	5,000	800	10th May	1st July.
R. RUBATTINO	5,000	800	1st June	20th July.
SINGAPORE	5,000	800	20th June	10th August.

PASSENGERS WITH SHORT LEAVE can now obtain THROUGH RETURN TICKETS to LONDON and BACK including Railway Journey *viâ* Genoa or Naples, AT SPECIALLY REDUCED RATES.

European servants and native ayahs are charged Rs. 300 and Rs. 100 respectively, inclusive of food. In case of immediate return, only 50 per cent. extra will be charged.

STEAM TO COLOMBO, SINGAPORE AND HONGKONG.

Steamer.		To sail.
HENLEY	..	on the 11th May 1888.

For Handbooks of Information and other particulars regarding Freight, Passage, &c., apply to

F. BOZZONI,
Agent.
Rassoon House, Elphinstone Circle, Bombay, 2nd May, 1888.

AUSTRO HUNGARIAN LLOYD'S S. N. Co.

REGULAR LINE OF STEAMERS

BETWEEN BOMBAY, BRINDISI AND TRIESTE.

Steamers.	Captains.	Tons.	H. P.	To sail.
AMPHITRITE	L. Lomesich	4,000	650	1st June.
BERENICE	E. Perini	3,500	550	7th June.

EXTRA STEAMERS TO TRIESTE.

ELEKTRA	P. Mersa	4,200	600	27th May.

A Surgeon and Stewardess on board of every Steamer.

RATES OF PASSAGE MONEY.

	1st Class.	2nd Class.	Deck.
TRIESTE OR BRINDISI	Rs. 500	Rs. 300	Rs. 130

RETURN TICKETS are now issued available for SIX MONTHS at the following rates :—

	1st Class.	2nd Class.
TRIESTE OR BRINDISI	Rs. 800	Rs. 480.

Above rates include Wine or Beer supplied at meals

THROUGH TICKETS TO LONDON.

Through 1st Class Single and Return Tickets are issued at specially Reduced Rates, including the railway journey from Trieste.

Steamers for BOMBAY leave TRIESTE on the 18th inst. BRINDISI on the 20th, of each month.

Passengers and their luggage are conveyed free on board by the Company's steam launch, on the day of sailing.

STEAM TO COLOMBO, PENANG, SINGAPORE AND HONGKONG.

Steamer.	Captain.	Tons.	H. P.	To sail. 1888.
MELPOMENE	A. Malusa			14th May.

No cargo will be received on board after sunset on the day previous to sailing.

For further particulars, freight, passage, &c., apply to

O. VON HOFFER,
Acting Agent.
Sassoon House, 51, Church Gate Street.
Bombay, 2nd May, 1888.

ANCHOR LINE.

BOMBAY TO LIVERPOOL DIRECT.

PERSIA	R. Hutchinson	3317	480	19th May.
VICTORIA	W. Russell	3357	480	16th June

Each Steamer carries a Surgeon and Stewardess, and has every Comfort for First-Class Passengers.

For further particulars apply to

W. & A. GRAHAM & Co.,
Bombay, 2nd May, 1888. Agents.

H. H. THE SULTAN OF ZANZIBAR'S LINE OF STEAMERS BETWEEN ZANZIBAR AND BOMBAY DIRECT.

S. S. MERKA will leave this for Zanzibar direct on the 9th inst. For Freight and passage apply to

ALLANA MUNJEE & Co.,
Agents.
Mandvee, Khoja Mohla, 2nd May, 1888.

HALL LINE OF STEAMERS.

BOMBAY TO LIVERPOOL.

Vessels	Commander.	Tons.	H.P.	To sail.
S.S. WORSLEY HALL	J. Verrill	3500	400	15th May
S.S. EDEN HALL	T.H.S. Millard	3300	400	13th June

These Steamers have accommodation for a limited number of Passengers at moderate rates. Do not carry Surgeon or Stewardess.

BOMBAY TO LIVERPOOL CALLING AT MARSEILLES.

Passengers can book through to London Overland.

S.S. WERNETH HALL	W. Boulton	4100	500	15th May
S.S. RUFFORD HALL	W. J. Moffat	4000	550	23rd May
S.S. MERTON HALL	J. Hughes	4100	500	26th June

These fast steamers have been specially built and adapted in every way for the Bombay trade, and carry both Surgeon and Stewardess. Cabins are all on deck and forward of the Engines.

The RUFFORD HALL has only recently been built, and is fitted with all the modern improvements including the electric light throughout saloon and cabins.

For further particulars apply to

EDWARD BATES AND CO.,
Agents.
Bombay, 3rd May, 1888.

BOMBAY GAZETTE DAILY, Rs. 48 for one year, 25 for 6 months, 13 for 3 months, Re. 6 per month, in advance; postage extra.

SHIPPING.

THE BRITISH INDIA STEAM NAVIGATION COMPANY (LIMITED).

Intend to despatch Steamers as follows :—

FOR KURRACHEE *VIA* KATTYWAR COAST.

S. S. "PACHUMBA," 867 tons, on FRIDAY, 11th May, at noon, calling at Verawal, Mangrole, Porebunder, and Kutch Mandvie, in the foregoing or any order, weather permitting.

FOR KURRACHEE AND PERSIAN GULF.

S. S. "ARABIA," 1,080 tons (on arrival of Outward English Mails), calling at Kurrachee, Gadur, Muscat, Jask, Bunder Abbas, Lingah, Bushire, Fao, and Busreh, in the foregoing or any order, weather permitting.

FOR COAST AND CALCUTTA.

S. S. "ELLORA," 1,970 tons, on THURSDAY, 10th May, at noon, calling at such ports as may be arranged. Particulars can be ascertained on application to the undersigned.

FOR ADEN, ZANZIBAR, AND MOZAMBIQUE.

THE S. S. "BAGHDAD," 1,271 tons, on MONDAY, 14th May, at noon.

FOR LONDON *VIA* KURRACHEE.

S. S. "KERBELA," 1,978 tons, on or about TUESDAY, the 8th May, at noon.

S. S. "KANGRA," 1,978 tons, on or about 6th June.

FOR MORMUGAO AND BACK TO BOMBAY, CALLING AT INTERMEDIATE PORTS.

THE S.S. "BUSHEER," 792 tons, will leave Bombay for Mormugao every SATURDAY at noon, and MORMUGAO every TUESDAY, at 7 p.m., or, on arrival of the passenger train.

BOMBAY to MORMUGAO	First Class	Rs. 15 0
Do.	Second Class	" 7 8
Do.	Deck without diet	" 1 0

Further particulars can be had on application to the undersigned.

MACKINNON, MACKENZIE & Co.,
Bombay, 7th May, 1888. Agents.

THE good ship QUEEN of ENGLAND, now lying in Bombay harbours, is ready to take on board Cargo and Passengers for Penang, Singapore, and Bangkok.

For Freight and passage, &c., apply to

ALLANA MOOSA.
Jakeria Musjid, 2nd May, 1888.

COOK'S TRAVELLING AGENCY.

PASSAGES ENGAGED without charge for commission, and THROUGH TICKETS ISSUED from any part of India by any route across the Continent, and to all parts of the Globe. Reductions to Family Parties and Missionaries.

Interpreters meet Steamers at all Chief Continental Ports.

Through Booking *viâ* Japan, America, Australia, &c.

Pamphlet and full particulars post free.

THOMAS COOK AND SON,
RAMPART ROW, FORT, BOMBAY.
Calcutta : 11, Old Court-House Street.

NEW ADVERTISEMENTS.

WIDE-MOUTH DRYING BOTTLES.

FOR preserving Articles from damp during the Rainy Season.

They afford the means of keeping Cigars, Cheroots, Tobacco, &c., in perfectly good condition.

Size	1	2	3	4	10	litres.
Rs.	2-8,	3-8,	4-12,	5-8,	10-0	each.

TREACHER & Co., Limited,
BOMBAY, BYCULLA, AND POONA.

SPECTACLES, &c.

OF THE VERY BEST QUALITY.

SPECTACLES, of the finest real Brazilian Pebble.

	Rs.	a.
CONCAVE, for the relief of Short Sight, mounted in best blued steel frames, single or turn pin, per pair	6	0
Do. deeply concave, Nos. 13 and 14	7	8
Do. in gold frames, single pin	20	0
Do. do. turn pin	25	0
Do. curl side, for riding	13	8
CONVEX, for the assistance of aged or long sight, mounted in best blued steel frames, single or turn pin, per pair.	6	0
Do. extra deep	8	0
Do. in gold frames, single pin	20	0
Do. do. turn pin	25	0
Do. do curl side, for riding	13	8
EYE-GLASSES, of the finest real Brazilian Pebble.		
CONCAVE, single, with roughed rim and hole for cord, each	3	4
Do. deeply Concave, Nos. 13 and 14	4	8
DOUBLE (SPRING FOLDERS), mounted in Tortoise Shell, with gilt Steel Spring, Concave or Convex, per pair	7	0
Do. in gold frame	22	8
EYE-GLASSES AND CATARACT SPECTACLES, with Lenses of purest Glass.		
CONCAVE, single, with roughed rim and hole for cord, each	1	8
Do. double spring folders, without frames, per pair	3	0
CATARACT SPECTACLES, in blued steel frames, numbered from + 10 to + 20, Dioptric Strength increasing with the numbers per pair	6	0
EYE PRESERVERS, with eye-pieces of carefully selected and perfect glass, Blue, Green, Neutral, and Smoked.		
RAILWAY SPECTACLES, fine wire gauze side, with or without velvet border, mounted in best blued steel frames, per pair	3	8
Do. do. more strongly made and of superior finish	6	0
SPOON SHAPE, mounted in best blued steel frames, single or turn pin, per pair	3	0
Do. do. Nickelled folding frames.	4	8
PLAIN, SPECTACLE SHAPE, mounted in best blued steel frames, per pair	2	8
GOGGLES, with fine wire gauze sides, velvet border, and elastic head band, per pair	1	12
HORSE SHOE SHAPE, with side pieces, per pair	5	0
Do. mounted in gold, single pin	30	0
Do. turn pin	34	0
TINTED GLASS SPECTACLES, concave and converse, single or turn pin	5	0
EYE SHADES, DOUCHES, ARTIFICIAL HUMAN EYES, ARTIFICIAL ANIMALS' AND BIRDS' EYES.		

TREACHER AND CO., Limited
CHEMISTS AND DRUGGISTS,
BOMBAY, BYCULLA AND POONA.

N. LAZARUS'

INTERCHANGEABLE SPECTACLES AND EYE-GLASSES

Are the finest in the world, and a

HUNDRED TIMES BETTER THAN PEBBLES.

This is the opinion of Thousands who have tried both.

The Frames are made of Gold, Silver and Steel, in graduated sizes, and with bridges of different heights, so that a Perfect Fitting Frame, with the Lenses in their Proper position, can be guaranteed in any case. The Lenses are INTERCHANGEABLE with the Frames, so that EACH EYE can be suited without difficulty.

Agents wanted Everywhere.
Terms on application to

N. LAZARUS,
OCULIST OPTICIAN,
By appointment to H. E. Lord Dufferin, Viceroy and Governor-General of India,
CALCUTTA ;
OR OF HIS REPRESENTATIVES ON TOUR.

FINE OLD COGNAC BRANDIES.

THESE fine Brandies from their very superior quality have now taken rank in public estimation with such well-known brands as Hennessy, Exshaw, &c.

TREACHER'S SPECIAL INVALID BRANDY, matured for medicinal use, 15 years old, per dozen	Rs.	61 0
000 TREACHER'S FINE OLD PALE COGNAC, the celebrated "Heart-labelled Brandy," per dozen	"	37 0

This celebrated Brandy, the well-known Heart Labelled, is specially distinguished for its delicate aroma and the fine and full, yet soft and mellow flavour, which is so characteristic of a superior Cognac fully matured by age.

00 TREACHER'S OLD PALE COGNAC, a Choice Matured Spirit, per dozen	"	33 0
0 TREACHER'S PALE COGNAC, a good "Peg" Brandy, per dozen	"	29 0

TREACHER & COMPANY, LD.,

WINE MERCHANTS,

BOMBAY, BYCULLA AND POONA.

FOR SALE, WINCHESTER REPEATING RIFLES

450 Bore Sporting, 8 Shots, best quality ..... Rs. 140, plain quality Rs. 100.
500 " Express, Do. do. ..... Rs. 150, do. do. Rs. 110.
500 " " Single Shot, Winchesters ..... Rs. 65

Cartridges per 100 for 450 Rifles ..... Rs. 11 | Reloading Tools, Per Set for 450 Rifles Rs. 17
" " 100 " 500 " ..... " 13 | " " " 500 " " 22

Apply to

KING KING & CO., BOMBAY.

SUPERIOR CLOTHING.

ASQUITH, LORD, AND WHITMORE

HAVE JUST RECEIVED and OPENED OUT a fine assortment of FANCY COATINGS, ANGOLAS, SCOTCH CHEVIOTS, INDIA TWEEDS, BLUE and COLOURED SERGES, BEDFORD RIDING CORDS and WHIPCORDS, ULSTER OVERCOATINGS, etc., etc., Selected from the best known WOOLEN MANUFACTURERS in ENGLAND and SCOTLAND.

This important Branch of our BUSINESS is under the Superintendence of first-class EUROPEAN CUTTERS, and we guarantee to supply every necessary article of GENTLEMEN'S CLOTHING suitable for STATION WEAR, EVENING DRESS, WEDDINGS, &c., or for wear on BOARDSHIP, bound for any part of the WORLD at prices compatible with STERLING Quality and Good Workmanship.

ASQUITH, LORD & WHITMORE,

GENTLEMEN'S OUTFITTERS,
BOMBAY.

Estd. 1870. Estd. 1870.

P. VUCCINO,

PHOTOGRAPHIC ARTIST.

STUDIO FOR PORTRAITURE OPEN DAILY

from 9 a.m. to 4 p.m.

MEADOW STREET, FORT,

BOMBAY.

ARTISTIC NOVELTIES AND CURIOSITIES.

A SELECT LOT of IVORY NISHKIS just to hand, beautifully and quaintly carved.

Also a large and splendid selection of Japanese and Chinese Artistic ware always on hand for inspection at GREATLY REDUCED PRICES to make room for fresh goods.

Just unpacked Fresh Dry Ginger in Crystallized Sugar in two lb. tins, very nice and palatable.

EBRAHIM ADAMALLY,
CHINA BAZAAR, MEADOW STREET, FORT, BOMBAY.

BANKRUPT STOCK.

THROUGH THE FAILURE OF A LARGE

WEST-END HOUSE.

MARCKS AND COMPANY LIMITED

HAVE RECEIVED FROM THEIR HOME AGENT

A MAGNIFICENT STOCK OF

GEM JEWELLERY.

CONSISTING OF

DIAMOND BROOCHES	LOCKETS SET DIAMONDS
DIAMOND AND PEARL BROOCHES	DO. DO. RUBIES
PEARL AND RUBY DEMI-SUITS	DO. DO. PEARLS
DO. AND SAPPHIRE PENDANTS	EARRINGS SET EMERALDS, PEARLS.

A few Handsome 18-carat Guard Chains, Albert and Victoria. Also Neck Chains in great variety Scarf Pins, convertible to Solitaire, Studs of Diamonds, Pearls, Rubies, Sapphires, Corals, Turquoises Lapislazuli, &c., &c., &c., in a hundred fanciful designs.

Diamond Cluster Earrings and other articles of jewellery too numerous to particularize in detail.

TO BE SOLD AT

UNPRECEDENTEDLY LOW PRICES.

MARCKS AND COMPANY, LIMITED

BOMBAY.	POONA.
43, Esplanade Road,	1 East Street,
Opposite Clock Tower.	Opposite Napier Hotel.

IMPORTANT NOTICE.

MARCKS & COMPANY, LD.,

WATCH MANUFACTURERS
AND
WHOLESALE WATCH SUPPLIERS
OFFER NOW THE WHOLE STOCK OF THEIR
NON-KEYLESS WATCHES
REDUCTION OF 20 PER CENT.

P. B.—At a Meeting of the Directors of the above Company, on the 22nd March, it was resolved that the stock of their Key-winding Gold and Silver Watches should be offered to the Public at a reduction of 20 per cent. with the exception of their McCabe's Gold Watches, on which they allow 10 per cent. only.

This concession will, no doubt, induce intending Purchasers to obtain a good Watch at a very low price.

To Mofussil Constituents shall be glad to send a few Watches to select from on being informed of the approximate value.

MARCKS & COMPANY, LD.,

WATCH MANUFACTURERS, &c.,
BOMBAY AND POONA.

SELECT TOILET REQUISITES.

SOAPS,	EAU DE COLOGNE,	HAIR WASHES,
TOOTH POWDERS, &c.	TOILET VINEGAR,	HAIR BRUSHES,
TOOTH PASTE,	RAZORS AND STROPS,	NAIL BRUSHES,
PERFUMES,	POMADES,	CLOTHES BRUSHES.

Theatrical make-up Sundries, Grease Paints, etc., etc.

THOMSON AND TAYLOR,
CHEMISTS,
35, ESPLANADE-ROAD, BOMBAY.

COTTON. LISLE. "FOR THE HOT SEASON."

"GENTS." BALBRIGGAN SOCKS.

	Per doz. Rs.	a.
FINE UNBLEACHED COTTON	10	0
SUPERFINE do. DRESSED	13	0
FINE BALBRIGGAN, embroidered, Silk	18	0
SUPERFINE do. do.	25	0
EXTRA SUPER, very thin and Elastic	30	0
FINE LISLE THREAD, Thin and Cool, a choice Assortment of Fancy Stripes	26	0
SUPER AVY BLUE Balbriggan, Embroidered, Red, White, Gold, Blue, Side Clocks	42	0

	Per doz. Rs.	As.
COLOURED COTTON, Fancy, Stripes, Light or Medium, Shades	16	0
SUPERFINE DRAB, Fancy Stripes, stylish and well finished	18	0
EXTRA SUPER, FAWN AND BROWN, neat, decided or coloured Stripes	24 / 36	0
SUPER TURKEY RED, suitable for Dress, &c., soft and elastic	24	0
EXTRA SUPER Navy Blue, Silk Side Clocks, very handsome	36	0

White or Fancy Striped (Bathing or Athletic) Drawers, with Strings to Tie, Rs. 2 and Rs. 2-8.

HOAR & CO., HOSIER. GLOVERS. BOMBAY.

HOT WEATHER HOSIERY

SEASON 1888.

WE have OUR NEW SPECIAL PRODUCTIONS now to hand, comprising the following :—

VESTS.

	Rs.	a.	
India Gauze	15	0	per ½ doz.
Gauze Merino	from 24	0	"
Summer Merino	" 27	0	"
Anglo-India Gauze, Silk and Wool (Luxurious Wear)	from 39	0	"
Pure Llama Wool, strongly recommended, and very cool	from 45	0	"
Lace Balbriggan	" 24	0	"

PANTS AND DRAWERS.

India Gauze Pants	from 16	8	"
Gauze Merino, spliced seats	from 36	0	"

	Rs.	a.	
Summer Merino spliced seats	from 39	0	per ½ doz.
Gauze Merino Trunk Drawers, double seats	from 42	0	"
Anglo-India Gauze (Silk and Wool),	from 42	0	"
Pure Llama Wool	" 48	0	"
Brown Dressed Cotton Pants, spliced seats	from 27	0	"

Also a splendid selection of Balbriggan and Merino, ½ Hose in the most fashionable and approved designs, specially made and adapted for the Indian climate, from Rs. 18 per dozen.

BADHAM, PILE & CO., LD,

GENTLEMEN'S OUTFITTERS,
BOMBAY, POONA, AND SECUNDERABAD.

GREAT WESTERN HOTEL,

TWO MINUTES FROM APOLLO BUNDER,
FORT, BOMBAY.

THE Sanitary arrangements have had special attention, and meet with the approval of the best scientific authorities.

Every Bed-room has a BATH-ROOM, with constant and full supply of water secured by costly STEAM POWER.

Trams pass the door to all parts of the city.

JOONAS TYEB & CO.,

CIVIL AND MILITARY TAILORS ; SHIRT, HABIT, AND PROFESSIONAL TROWSER MAKERS ; ARMY, VOLUNTEERS, AND POLICE CONTRACTORS.

WE are now showing the largest new Stock in Bombay of Tweeds Angolas, Coatings, Flannels, Bedford Cords, Corduroys, Oxford Shirtings, Over-coatings, and Cotton Suitings, suitable for all climes. An early inspection is invited.

Suits made in six hours' notice. A good fit combined with first-class Material and excellent Workmanship can always be obtained.

We also have received a large new Stock of Hats, Neckties, Scarves, Braces of different Makers, Air-tight Uniform Cases, Hat Boxes, Trunks, Portmanteaus, Gladstone Bags, Rizzais, Blankets, Pillows, Rugs, Chairs, and all Travelling Requisites.

A large Stock of Army Cloth in Blue and Grey.

Laces, Badges, and Trimmings for all branches of the Military Service in stock. Military Uniforms, made to order to the latest Regulations.

For the cold weather, Cardigan Jackets, Woollen Banians, Lambs Wool Socks, and Knickerbocker Hose, Undershirts, and Drawers.

JOONAS TYEB & CO.,
11, HUMMUM-STREET, FORT, BOMBAY.

BLANDY'S PURE MADEIRAS.

MADEIRAS are fast regaining their old time popularity ! !
MADEIRAS being rich in fruit salts are known to be most digestible Wines ! !
MADEIRAS are recommended by the Faculty for therapeutic purposes ! !

BLANDY'S MADEIRAS :

"VERY SUPERIOR."	Rs. 20 0	"LONDON PARTICULARS."	Rs. 30 8
"PALE DRY."	" 22 0	"RICH OLD BOAL"	" 38 8
"SPECIALLY SELECTED."	" 24 0	"VERY DRY OLD SERCIAL"	" 43 0
"EAST INDIA."	" 30 0	"GRAND OLD CAMA DE LOBOS."	" 50 0

SAMPLE BOTTLES FORWARDED ON APPLICATION.

Full particulars, Prices, and Terms from

R. RAMCHANDRA AND CO., Apollo House, Fort, Bombay,
SOLE AGENTS FOR THE PRESIDENCY.

NEW ADVERTISEMENTS.

GAIETY THEATRE.

TO-NIGHT, TUESDAY, MAY 8.
LESSEE & SOLE PROPRIETOR......MR. H. STANLEY.
CROWDED HOUSES! CROWDED HOUSES!!
NIGHTLY.
HARRY STANLEY'S
SHAKESPEREAN DRAMATIC, OPERATIC,
AND
PANTOMIME COMPANY,
TO-NIGHT, TUESDAY, PATIENCE.

WEDNESDAY, DOROTHY.

Entirely New Scenery painted by Mr. E. J. Ramsay.

PRICES AS USUAL.
Navy, Military, and Volunteers in uniform Half Price to Stalls and Pit only.
Box Office open at Soundy & Co., where Plan can be seen and Seats secured.
Doors open at 8-30 p.m.
OVERTURE at 9 p.m.

CLAN LINE.

BOMBAY TO MARSEILLES.

Steamer, Tons, Commander, To Sail about
CLAN MURRAY.. 2,108 E. WORFOLK... 25th May.

THIS STEAMER has excellent accommodation for a limited number of passengers. The Saloon and cabins are all on Upper deck.
Passages granted at moderate rates. For particulars as to cabin, plans, passge money, &c., apply to

FINLAY, MUIR & Co.
Forbes Street, Bombay, 7th May, 1888.

WANTED, the CONSIGNEES of COKE per s.s. "GREYSTOKE" from MIDDLESBRO'. If not CLAIMED TO-DAY, it will be landed at consignees risk and expense.—Apply to

JAMES MACKINTOSH AND Co., Agents.
Bombay, 8th May, 1888.

BARTON & CO., LIMITED, IN LIQUIDATION.

ALL the LIQUIDATORS interest in certain outstandings due to this Company will be offered for sale, by Public Auction, on WEDNESDAY, the 16th instant, at 4 p.m., by Messrs. BENNETT & Co., at their rooms, Fort, Bombay. List of outstandings and conditions of sale can be seen at the offices of the Auctioneers as above.

GEORGE W. BAKE, Liquidator.

TO BE LET, from 1st June next, a very desirable BUNGALOW, at Middle Colaba. It consists of a Drawing, Dining, Two Bed and Bath-rooms, Cook-room, Stable, and outhouses, &c. Rent, Rs. 100. For further particulars apply to

P. BYRAMJEE, House Agent.
2, Hornby Row.

TO LET, with immediate possession, a BUNGALOW at Mazagon, consisting of a Drawing, Dining, Two Bed and Bath-room. Rent, Rs. 50. For further particulars apply to

P. BYRAMJEE, House Agent.
2. Hornby Row.

TO BE LET, the following twenty-two RESIDENCES in the Fort. Rents from Rs. 175 to 30. For further particulars, apply to

P. BYRAMJEE, House Agent.
2, Hornby Row.

NOTICE.
ORIENTAL SPINNING AND WEAVING COMPANY, Limited.

NOTICE is hereby given that the FOURTEENTH ORDINARY GENERAL MEETING of the shareholders of the above Company will be held at the Registered Office of the Company, No. 10, Medows Street, Fort, on SATURDAY, the 12th May, 1888, at 3 p.m., for transacting the following business :—

1. To receive and adopt the Directors' Report and Accounts of the Company up to 31st December, 1887.
2. To elect Directors in place of those retiring by rotation.
3. To declare a Dividend.
4. To appoint Auditors for the current year, and to fix their remuneration.

The TRANSFER BOOKS of the Company will be CLOSED from WEDNESDAY, the 9th May, to SATURDAY, the 19th May, instant.

By Order of Board of Directors,
JEHANGIR EDALJI DAVAR, Secretary.
Bombay, 5th May, 1888.

N.B.—The Account Books of the Company are OPEN to the INSPECTION of shareholders from 11 a.m. to 3 p.m., up to the day of meeting.

NOTICE is hereby given that an EXTRA-ORDINARY GENERAL MEETING of the Shareholders of the ORIENTAL SPINNING and WEAVING COMPANY, Limited, will be held at the Company's registered office, at 10, Medows Street, Bombay, on SATURDAY, the 12th day of May, 1888, at 4 p.m., for the purpose of passing the following Special Resolution :—

"That Article 128 of the Articles of Association be amended by striking out clause (a) of the said Article and by substituting in lieu thereof the following words :—

(a) Such sum as the Directors may think fit as a Depreciation Fund for repairing, maintaining, and adding to the buildings, machinery, and works of the Company,

and that the remainder of the said article remain as it stands at present."

By Order of the Board of Directors,
JEHANGIR EDALJI DAVAR, Secretary.
Bombay, 5th May, 1888.

IN THE MATTER OF THE INDIAN COMPANIES ACT 1882 & IN THE MATTER OF THE BOMBAY SAW MILLS COMPANY, Limited.

NOTICE is hereby given that at an EXTRA-ORDINARY GENERAL MEETING of the above named Company, held at the Registered Office of the Company, No. 3, Tamarind Lane, within the Fort of Bombay, on MONDAY, the 7th day of May, 1888, the special resolutions hereunder written were passed, and that an Extraordinary General Meeting will be held at the same place on WEDNESDAY, the 23rd day of May, 1888, at 3 o'clock in the afternoon, when the said resolutions will be submitted for confirmation.

1. That the Bombay Saw Mills Company, Limited, be wound up voluntarily under the provisions of the Indian Companies Act 1882.
2. That M. J. M. Ryrie and Mr. A. Leith, of Bombay, be, and they are hereby appointed Liquidators for the purpose of winding up the Bombay Saw Mills Co., Limited, and they are hereby authorized if they shall in their discretion think fit to keep the company as a going concern with a view to its more advantageous disposal. And they are instructed to invite offers for the whole business and plant as a going concern, and if in their absolute discretion an advantageous offer is made, to dispose of the same accordingly. And every power given by the resolutions passed at this meeting, or by the Indian Companies Act 1882 to the above-named Liquidators may be exercised by them both jointly or by either of them separately in case of the absence of the other from Bombay.
3. That the remuneration of Mr. J. M. Ryrie and Mr. A Leith, the Liquidators appointed for winding up the Bombay Saw Mills Company, Limited, be fixed at Rs. 500 each in addition to all their out of pocket expenses.

W. M. MACAULAY, Chairman.
Bombay, 7th May, 1888.

MACLEAN'S
GUIDE TO BOMBAY
AND
BOMBAY DIRECTORY.
FOR
1888.

Printed and published at the "BOMBAY GAZETTE" Office.

INDIAN PRICE—Rs. 5; with Postage, Rs. 5-4.

THE GUIDE AND DIRECTORY for the year 1888 contains a great deal of new and interesting information connected with the immense progress made by the city in recent years.

The new buildings, which have added in the course of the year just closed over sixteen lakhs to the value of the property on the books of the Municipal Corporation for assessment purposes, are in themselves striking evidence of the continuous growth of Bombay.

While recording the advance that has been made in material prosperity, the Guide now gives for the first time a comprehensive account of the numerous charities which are maintained by the benevolence of leading citizens of the past and present generations.

The Directory has been carefully corrected and revised up to the day of going to Press.

To be had at the *Bombay Gazette* Office, Albert Buildings, Esplanade, Fort.

Agents for Maclean's Guide to Bombay
Messrs. COOPER, MADON AND Co.,
Branch Establishment, East Street, Poona.
DOSSABHOY CURSETJEE BHOWNUGREE,
Bhownugree Street, Surat.

NOTICES.

TO THE DEAF.

A PERSON cured of Deafness and noises in the head of 23 years' standing by a Simple Remedy, will send a description of it FREE to any person who applies to NICHOLSON, 15, Camden Park Road, London, N. W.

NOTICE TO CONTRACTORS.

TENDERS are invited for the ERECTION of MILL BUILDINGS at Lady Jamsetjee's Road, Mahim (near Dadur Station), to be sent in to the undersigned up to 1 o'clock p.m., on THURSDAY, the 10th instant.

No tender will be received unless accompanied by a deposit of Rupees One Thousand in Notes or Government Paper.

Forms of tender, conditions of contract, plan, and specification of work, can be obtained from the undersigned on payment of Rs. 3 per set.

The undersigned do not bind themselves to accept the lowest or any Tender.

EWART, LATHAM & Co.
Bombay, 1st May, 1888.

MEDICAL VACANCIES.

A PERMANENT ASSISTANT REQUIRED in the Mysore Gold Fields Practice. Home qualifications preferred; but candidates with others may also apply. Good quarters provided.

Also required, for three months, from June next, an experienced Surgeon, to take the place of the Medical Officer who goes on leave.

State terms and send testimonials to the Medical Officer, Mysore Gold Fields, Colar Road Station, Mysore Province.

APPLICATIONS are invited for the APPOINTMENT of SECOND ASSISTANT AUDITOR. The commencing salary will be Rs. 500 per mensem and the maximum Rs. 650, rising by annual increments of Rs. 25. Applications will be received up to 28th May, 1888, and should be addressed to the AUDITOR, Southern Mahratta Railway, Dharwar. The successful applicant will require to enter on his duties not later than 30th June.

Dharwar, 28th April, 1888.

CEYLON.

NUWARA ELIYA, the Sanitarium of the East, 6,300 feet above sea level.

"CRITERION HOTEL"

situated in the prettiest part of Nuvara Eliya Gardens General aspect unrivalled. Contains every requisite necessary in a FIRST-CLASS HOTEL. The Hotel is under competent European Management. Terms per week, Rs. 40. Per month, Rs. 150. Other charges very moderate. Please refer to Madras People's Almanac.

W. JORDAN AND Co., Proprietors.

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EVERY kind of Jewellery manufactured on the Premises at the SHORTEST POSSIBLE NOTICE. Rings set with DIAMONDS, Rubies, apphires, Emeralds, Pearls, Turquoises, Corals, &c., ON HAND. The GREATEST VARIETY of GEM RINGS in INDIA.

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Opposite Clock-Tower. Opposite Napier Hotel.

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HOMEWARD PASSAGES booked by P. & O. and all other lines of Steamers FREE OF COMMISSION. BERTHS selected and the best available accommodation secured. A PAMPHLET containing full information and GRINDLAY'S HAND BOOK sent free upon application. BAGGAGE shipped AT A FIXED RATE, or warehoused if required. PASSENGERS met on arrival in England by Messrs. GRINDLAY & Co., or their representatives. CIRCULAR NOTES issued payable by Correspondents throughout Europe. Bills granted on Messrs. GRINDLAY & Co., London. SOVEREIGNS and BANK OF ENGLAND NOTES supplied at current rates.

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NO. 1—MAHOGANY ACCIDENT CASE, containing six Tinctures for External Use, in stoppered bottles; Plaster, and a Book of Directions. This case will be found most useful in all cases of Accident, Cuts, Wounds, Bruises, Scalds, Sprains, Abrasions of the Skin, Blisters from Rowing, Riding, or any violent exercises. Price Rs. 20.

No. 2—TINCTURE CASE, adapted to Dr. Laurie's "Guide for Family Use," as complete as possible, and well suited for beginners in Homœopathic practice. Price Rs. 35.

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No. 16—RIFLE VOLUNTEER'S ACCIDENT CASE, contains three Tinctures for External Treatment, six bottles of Pilules for Internal Use, Plaster and Lint, with a little Chart of Instructions how all are to be used, in a compact and portable form, very little larger than a purse, which can be carried without inconvenience in the breastpocket, Price complete Rs. 10.

No. 17—VETERINARY CHEST, a case of medicines adapted to Harry Gooday's "Text Book of Veterinary Practice" for the treatment of the Horse, Dog, &c., containing a selection of the principal remedies, twenty-four in number, in half ounce bottles. Price Rs. 20.

No. 18—VETERINARY CHEST. A great big oak case adapted to Dr. Moores' Veterinary Homœopathy for the treatment of Beasts, and containing all the medicines required, that is seventy-two pound and ounce bottles of Tinctures, nine half-ounce bottles of Triturations, a Graduated Drenching Glass, a pair of Scales and Weights, Scissors, Lint, Guttapercha, and all other requisites—suitable for gentlemen owners of horses, horse dealers, stable keepers, veterinary surgeons, particularly Mofussil Residents. Price Rs. 115.

The above are only a few among many others always in stock. Medicine chests to suit in taste and requirements of customers made on the shortest notice.

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PRESENTS FOR FRIENDS IN EUROPE.

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UNRIVALLED FLAVOUR AND FRESHNESS,
AT THE DEPOT OF FRAMJEE NOWROJEE
SUPPLIER TO THE P. & O. COMPANY,
BOMBAY CLUB, ADMIRALTY & MESSES,
NO. 9, FORBES STREET, BOMBAY,
OPPOSITE TO MESSRS. FINLAY, MUIR & Co.

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FOR
INDIAN CONDIMENTS AND PRESERVES,
1873.

Prize Medals Awarded at the London Exhibition of 1873, at the Amsterdam Exhibition of 1883, at the Melbourne Jubilee Exhibition of 1884-85, at the Antwerp Exhibition,
and at the London Exhibition of 1886.
Honorable Mention at the Vienna Exhibition.
Diploma Awarded at the Melbourne Exhibition.
Diploma and Medal awarded at the Exposition Universelle D'Anvres, 1885;
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Established in 1845.
PRICE LIST ON APPLICATION.
Up-country Orders will be promptly Executed.
Cases of Rs. 50 and upwards will be sent free of Packing and Freight.
ONE ARE GENUINE UNLESS SIGNED BY ME
FRAMJEE NOWROJEE, No. 9, Forbes Street.

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COUGHS, ASTHMA, BRONCHITIS, DIFFICULTY of BREATHING are speedily cured by Keating's Cough-Lozenges recognised and recommended by the Medical Faculty. No other remedy is half so effective. One Lozenge alone gives relief. They contain no Opium Morphia, nor any violent drug, and may be taken by the most delicate. One or two at bed-time ensure rest when troubled by the throat. Sold at all Chemists, in small tins.

COLLECTION of LEGISLATIVE ACTS comprising Sea Customs Act, Customs Tariff Act Indian Arms Act, The Opium Act, The Bombay Salt Act, The Salt Act, The Stamp Act, The Indian Port Act, The Native Passenger Ships Act, The Abkari Act, Periodical Survey of Steam Vessels Act, The Steam Vessel Survey Amendment Act, and the Bombay Port Trust Act, Price Rs. leaved Rs.

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ROYAL INSURANCE COMPANY.

CAPITAL—£2,000,000 STERLING.

TOTAL ACCUMULATED FUNDS, invested in the best and safest Securities, now amount to
£5,672,040-17-8 STERLING.

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POLICIES covering risks on MERCHANDISE, BUILDINGS, SPINNING MILLS, COTTON AND JUTE PRESSES, SHOPS, BUNGALOWS, HOUSEHOLD FURNITURE, HOTELS, AND CLUBS, both in BOMBAY and in the MOFUSSIL, granted on most favourable terms. COALS on the BUNDERS and KEROSINE OIL also covered.

Fire Premiums for 1862.......... £300,690
" 1885.......... £988,156
" 1886.......... £955,039

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NATIVE LIVES ASSURED AT EUROPEAN RATES
LARGE REDUCTION IN RATES.

POLICIES granted by the UNDERSIGNED without reference to Head Office on APPROVED lives. MILITARY LIVES in CIVIL employ have extra premium returned.
ENDOWMENT ASSURANCES, payable at fixed periods or ADULTS, and Children on very favourable terms.
LAST REVERSIONARY BONUS 7½ per cent.
REDUCTION TO EUROPEAN rates, when assured leave either Alexandria or Port Said.
Accumulated LIFE FUNDS now amount to £3,257,609

GROWTHS OF FUNDS.

1871	£2,196,972 15 8	1881	£4,673,299 5 1
1876	£3,492,950 1 4	1886	£5,672,040 17 8

THOS. H. MOORE & Co.,
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FIRE INSURANCE.

	Exclusive Reserve Fund.
The LONDON and LANCASHIRE FIRE INSURANCE Co., CAPITAL...	£ 1,852,000
The NORTHERN ASSURANCE Co., CAPITAL	" 3,000,000
The TRANSATLANTIC FIRE INSURANCE Co., (exclusive re-insurances) CAPITAL	M6,000,000
The HAMBURG-BREMEN FIRE INSURANCE Co., CAPITAL	" 6,000,000
The NORTH GERMAN FIRE INSURANCE Co., CAPITAL	" 7,500,000
The LUBECK FIRE INSURANCE Co., CAPITAL	" 3,000,000
The FIRE INSURANCE Co. of 1877, CAPITAL	" 2,600,000
The BATAVIA FIRE INSURANCE Co., CAPITAL	fl 3,000,000
The SAMARANG FIRE INSURANCE Co., CAPITAL	" 2,000,000
The FIRE INSURANCE Co., "INSULINDE," CAPITAL	1,000,000

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The GENERAL MARINE INSURANCE Co., CAPITAL	£ 3,000,000
The BATAVIA MARINE INSURANCE Co., CAPITAL	fl 3,000,000
The SAMARANG MARINE INSURANCE Co., CAPITAL	" 2,000,000
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THE FIRE and MARINE INSURANCE in the above Companies apply to the UNDERSIGNED, who can offer ALL FACILITIES and MOST FAVOURABLE TERMS. ALL CLAIMS PROMPTLY SETTLED IN BOMBAY. Rates and other particulars can be obtained on application.

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PUBLIC ATTENTION is specially invited to the following NEW and MOST ADVANTAGEOUS METHOD of ASSURANCE under the

TREBLE BENEFIT
ENDOWMENT POLICIES

NOW issued by this Company, which provides for a Payment to the Assured himself on attaining a specified age; or he can purchase a Pension, if he so desires, for the rest of life; or the Sum Assured is payable to his Representative at the previous death of the Assured, thus comprising in one contract the TREBLE BENEFIT of an Endowment, a Pension payable during life, or as a Family Provision payable at Death.

ENQUIRY-FORM
AS TO THE COST OF
A Sum to be received at a specified age
(or at Death, if previous),
with the ALTERNATIVE of
A Pension for Life after that age.

The undersigned having been Born on the ______ Day of ______ 18__ what would be the Annual Payment to secure Rs. ______ to be Paid when he is aged 50,* or at his death, if sooner?

Also, what Yearly Pension for the rest of Life may be obtained at the latter age, if then desired, in exchange for the above sum?

Name ______
Address ______
Occupation ______
______ 188

Full Particulars on Application, and Forms of Proposal for effecting Assurances may be had from—

D. McLAUCHLAN SLATER, F.I.A.,
Manager and Actuary,
Albert Building, Bombay,
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* This may be altered to 40, 45, 55, or 60.

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Wilkinson's Essence or Fluid Extract of
RED JAMAICA SARSAPARILLA

Is the ONLY PREPARATION RECOGNISED by the FACULTY as a WONDERFUL PURIFIER of the HUMAN BLOOD

It is not too much to say that those suffering from the effects of TROPICAL CLIMATES, such as TORPID LIVER, DEBILITY ATTENUATION of BODY, ERUPTIONS, LASSITUDE, &c., will by taking this extraordinary ESSENCE of RED JAMAICA SARSAPARILLA, soon find relief and ultimately a cure. It is asserted by those who take a little DAILY the system becomes less liable to attacks of illness.

"We cannot speak too highly of it."—*Lancet.*
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The late Lord Clyde, writing for a further supply of *Wilkinson's Sarsaparilla*, says, "I am never without it, for when feeling depressed or out of sorts from anxiety or fatigue, a dose or two animates me."
"Your *Essence of Red Jamaica Sarsaparilla* CURED me of a Torpid Liver after all other remedies failed.—*Earl of Aldborough.*

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CAUTION.—Many spurious, worthless, and injurious preparations are offered to the Public; see that both Bottle and Label have the Name and Address also Trade Mark ⟨W⟩ at the bottom of the bottle.

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INCLUDING
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COMPTOIR D'ESCOMPTE DE PARIS.

HEAD OFFICE—PARIS.
SUBSCRIBED and PAID-UP CAPITAL...£3,200,000
RESERVE FUND.................. £800,000
LONDON BANKERS:
BANK OF ENGLAND,
UNION BANK OF LONDON.
Messrs. C. J. HAMBRO & SON.
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DEPOSIT ACCOUNTS are opened for fixed periods at rates to be obtained on application. No deposits received for less than thirty days.
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DIVIDENDS, &c., on Government Paper and other stocks received for customers without charge, if remitted home through the Bank.

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Interest is allowed on Current Deposit Accounts at 2 per cent. per annum on the daily balances up to Rs. 1,00,000. but no Interest will be allowed on balances under Rs. 1,000.

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The Bank allows interest on Fixed Deposits for 12 months at the rate of 4 per cent. per annum. Rates for shorter periods can be ascertained on application.

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The Bank negotiates and collects Bills payable in London, Calcutta, Madras, Kurrachee, Colombo, Rangoon and Mandalay. It also grants Drafts on London and its Branches and Agencies at the Current Rates of Exchange.

By Order of the Directors,
H. CHALMERS, Manager.

NEW ORIENTAL BANK CORPORATION, Limited.

PAID-UP CAPITAL...... £ 548,900.
REST...... .... " 132,412.

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UNION BANK OF LONDON.
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DEPOSITS are received at the undermentioned Rates of Interest:—
FIXED, for 12 months .... 5 per cent. per annum.
" " 6 " .... 4 per cent. "
and for other periods subject to special arrangement.
INTEREST at 2 per cent. is allowed on current accounts daily balances not exceeding Rs. 25,000.
DRAFTS granted on London, Scotland, and Ireland and the Bank's Agencies in the East.
SECURITIES received for Custody; NO COMMISSION CHARGED ON WITHDRAWAL. Interest and Dividends collected and the purchase and sale of Securities effected.
CLAIMS on the Official Liquidator of the Oriental Bank Corporation are purchased for cash on terms to be learned on application.

A. F. SIMPSON, Manager,
Bombay Branch.

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CAN BE HAD AT
The Bombay Gazette Office
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IMPERIAL TREASURY, ROSE REP—Albert size, extra double thick	8 0	per ream.
Do. do. do. Blue...	8 0	"
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THE "CASTLE"—Double thick, cream laid, octavo	5 8	"
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All the above are in four packets of five quires each, which may be had singly.

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IMPERIAL TREASURY, ROSE REP, to match "Albert"	1 4	per 100
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COGNAC BRANDY.
AGED AND MATURED IN WOOD.
LAFAYETTE & Co.'s WIRE BRAND.

	Per doz Rs. a
BLACK CAPSULE OLD CLUB, "20 Years Old," Guaranteed	48 0
WHITE CAPSULE (Four Diamonds) Very Choice	38 0
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ORDINARY PEG BRANDY.

ALEXANDRE & Co.'s ELEPHANT BRAND	21 0
JULES LENNOX & C.'s ANCHOR	20 0
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The above Prices are subject to 5 per cent. discount for Cash.
Special Terms to Messes, Clubs, and Traders.

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APOLLO HOUSE, FORT, BOMBAY.
SOLE AGENTS FOR INDIA.

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HORSE EXAMINATION CERTIFICATES Rs. 10; Examination and Verbal Opinion, Rs. 5 Horses standing at livery on Commission sale, Rs. 35 per month, including horse-keeper. Commission on Horses bought and sold, Rs. 17. Up-country commissions towards buying and selling of horses will meet our best attention. Horses broken to single and double harness in the yard. Single, Rs. 15; double Rs. 30. The Horse shoeing Forging under the management of a thoroughly practical English Farrier, and every class of shoeing done

IN USE 100 YEARS.
SKIN DISEASES.

Are of two kinds: firstly, those which are only skin deep (which are not now to be considered); secondly, those which are caused by a bad state of the blood, and which attack various parts of the body in different ways. Skin diseases shows itself in the HEAD, sometimes in the form of Dandruff which no amount of brushing and combing will get rid of, and sometimes in the form of Scaly Eruptions. In the NECK, by an enlargement of the glands (commonly called Glandular Swellings), which if unchecked become very unsightly wounds. In the ARMPITS, and the inside of the ELBOWS, by an inflamed Roughness of the Skin, which is very painful when washed. In the HANDS, by deep Cracks or Fissures which, if healed for a few days, speedily open again, or by horny-looking patches. In the LEGS, by Hard, Shiny and Inflamed Swellings, or by wounds more or less deep. And on the BODY, in Red Scaly Patches, which as often as rubbed off, form again or in the discharge of a thin, watery fluid of a very disagreeable nature. In all these cases the treatment must be twofold. An Ointment is required to relieve Itching, and Medicine must be taken to change the state of the Blood, and render it pure.

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CONCENTRATED GUTTÆ
VITÆ OR VEGETABLE
LIFE DROPS.

THE alchemists of old spent years in endeavouring to find out the means of transmuting the baser metals into gold, but in vain. It was, however, reserved for a physician of the 19th Century to make a far more valuable discovery in occult science—the result of deep research into the arcana of Nature's mysteries—which is here offered to the world; and the pleasing results of a quarter of a century, during which time this wonderful medicine has been tried in every quarter of the globe, all corroborate the most sanguine of the Inventor's hopes. Thousands of voluntary testimonials from grateful patients testify to the fact that from this remarkable tonic alone, new life has been imparted to numbers of debilitated individuals; and it is not too much to say that hundreds of persons are at the present day in full enjoyment of their mental and bodily powers—in thorough good health—who previously were confirmed hypochondriacs, had been given up by the faculty as incurable and left to drag out the remainder of their existence a misery to themselves, and a continual anxiety to their friends.

This great life-reviving medicine gives vitality and strength to the most shattered constitutions. It not only strengthens the system but purifies the blood, and promotes a healthy circulation of the fluids, thus imparting strength and tone to the nerves, enlivening and invigorating both body and mind. It greatly improves the appetite and restores the digestive powers, whilst for dyspeptic persons it is unrivalled. Those who (from long residence in hot climates) suffer from langour and relaxation, as also all persons going to the East or West Indies should provide themselves with this important article on health.

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Are justly celebrated all over the world as the most safe and speedy remedy for the above dangerous complaints, Discharges of any kind, Stone in the Bladder and diseases of the Kidneys and Urinary Organs generally.

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Are the most wonderful Pills in the World for all Disorders of the Liver, Stomach and Bowels. They do not gripe or purge, and for habitual costiveness, loss of appetite, disturbed sleep, harrassing dreams, wind, indigestion, sick headache, furred tongue, unpleasant taste in the mouth on rising in the morning, sallowness, scurvy, &c., they are of unexampled efficacy; and being prepared solely from the Vegetable Kingdom, may be taken with the utmost safety by the most delicate of either sex.

Those who are subject to occasional attacks of Biliousness instead of resorting to the old-fashioned blue pill and nauseous black draught, will do well to keep a box of these Pills by them, and never leave home without them; an attack may thus be nipped in the bud by taking a dose or two which, if allowed to run its course for a few days would probably almost completely prostrate its unhappy victim. Sold in boxes at 1s. 1½d. 2s. 9d. and 4s. 6d.

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RAILWAY STATIONS.

THE Proprietor of the "BOMBAY GAZETTE" Press, having leased from the

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The NIZAM STATE RAILWAY,
AND
The BHOWNAGAR GONDAL RAILWAY COMPANY

The exclusive right of advertising at all the Railway Stations belonging to these Companies is prepared to contract with parties desirous of posting Notices or Advertisement, on the lines.

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Byculla	Sowda	Shapura	Akola
Chinchpoogly	Nimborah	Mirganj (for Marble Rocks)	Boregaum
Parel Station	Raver	Nagpoor	Katipurna
Dadur	Khanapur	Hula Gate	Moortizapo
Sion	Burhanpur	Budlapoor	Mohona
Coorla	Chandnee	Wangni	Koorun
Ghat-Cooper	Mandwa	Narel	Budnaira
Bhandoop	Dongergaum	Chinchowli	Malker
Tannaha	Bagmar	Kurjut ab	Chandoor
Deewa	Khundwa ab	Padesdari	Damergau
Callian Junction b	Jawar	Khandalla	Poolgaum
Titwalla	Beerh	Lanowleea	Dygaum
Khadawali	Singaji	Karli	Wurdah b
Wassind	Harsud	Kurkulla	Pownar
Shapoor	Kirkeam	Tulligaun	Sindee
Atgaum	Bheringee	Salaivadi	Boree
Khurdee	Hurdaa	Chinchwud	Kapri
Kussaraha	Timoornee	Kirkee	Saigaon
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Nassick Rda	Dularia	Kheirgaum	Unger
Kheirwadee	Etarsee (for Hoshangabad	Patus	Mohol
Niphar	Rampur	Dhond b	Packney
Lassulgaum	Bagra	Borebail	Sholapurac
Munmar	Seuri	Decksal and Bheegwan	Hoodgee
Nandgaum a	Soharpore ad	Kartrus	Kurubgam
Naidongree	Paparia (for Pachmari)	Pomulwaree	Doodneh
Chalisgaum	Bankeri	Warengaum	Goodoor
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Galna	Gadawara	Khankeer	Shahabad abc
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Myjee	Kureli (for Saugor)	Biswa Bridge	Nulwar
Mussawuda	Nursingpore	Nandoora	Yedagherry
isowlee	Kuruk Bail	Jullumb	Sydapore Road
ul gaum		Sheagauma	Kistna
			Chickaago
			Raichore

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Wady Junca	Nawandgi	Gulaguda	Hyderabad-Secunderabad
Chitapore	Tandura	Shankarpalli	
Mulkid Gate	Dharur	Lingampallie	
Jram	Gangawaram	Musapetgate	

STATIONS ON THE BHA NAGAR-GONDAL LINE.

Wadwan Junc. do.	Botad	Chital	Dhoraji
City	Ningala	Luuidhar	Sanadhar
Limbd	Ujalvar	Kunkavav	Songad
Chuda	Dhola Junc.	Khakhari	Sihore
Rampur	Jalia	Vavd.	Vartej
Kundli	Dhasa	Jetpur	Ghadechi
	Lathi	Jetalsar	Bhavnagar

a Refreshment Rooms. *b* Junction or
c From 5to 12 minutes for Refreshment
30minutes for Dinner, 40minutes for Dinne

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BOMBAY.

TO-DAY.

Bapty Brothers, Extraordinary Meeting, 5-30 p.m.
Band, Marine Battalion, Yacht Club, 6 p.m.
Gaiety Theatre, Stanley's Company, 9 p.m.

VESSELS ARRIVED.—The following vessels arrived yesterday :—Rosshire (s), from Middlesborough; Algoma (s), and Iran (s), Cardiff; and Hindoo (s), Cutch Mandvie.

VESSELS SAILED.—The following vessels sailed yesterday :—Satara (s), for Persian Gulf and Karachi; Poseidon (s), Trieste; and Dago (s), Antwerp.

VICTORIA DOCK.—The s.s. Worseley Hall entered the dock on Sunday.

VOLUNTEER CLUB DANCE.—The Volunteer Club dance is to be held this day week, and not to-day, as was erroneously stated.

PRINCE'S DOCK.—The s.s. Persia entered the dock on Saturday; the s.s. Etolia on Sunday; and the s.s. Shannon and Rosshire yesterday.

A VAGRANT.—John Gardner, a European, was yesterday declared a vagrant by Mr. P. Ryan, and ordered to be sent to the Government Workhouse.

POSTAL NOTICE.—With effect from the 8th instant, the charges on Foreign Money Orders and British Postal Orders will be regulated by Schedule 33, *viz.*, 1s. 4d. per rupee.

M. N. PETIT CHARITABLE DISPENSARY.—The total attendance of patients last month was 5,083, out of which 916 were new admissions, the daily average attendance being 169.

HOUSEBREAKING AND THEFT.—Abdul Mea Curreem, a shopkeeper in Hummum Street, reported to the police yesterday, that his shop had been broken into on Sunday night, when currency notes to the value of Rs. 75 were stolen.

AN OLD OFFENDER.—Yesterday, before Mr. Hamilton, at the Fort Police Court, Mahipatee Ramjee, a reputed thief, was charged with theft of a number of staves belonging to two wooden casks, valued at Rs. 14, the property of Government. Lieut. Barnes stated that the accused was brought to him charged as above. Accused admitted three previous convictions; and was sentenced to rigorous imprisonment for six months.

A POLICEMAN TURNED THIEF.—Dhondu Balu, a policeman who was dismissed the force two days ago for drunkenness, was charged with stealing a metal watch, of the value of nine rupees, the property of a country-liquor seller. It appeared that the accused went into the shop for drinking liquor, and watching his opportunity, walked out with the watch which was hanging on a nail in the shop. He was convicted and sentenced to rigorous imprisonment for six weeks.

FATAL ACCIDENT.—An inquest was held by the coroner, yesterday, at the J. J. Hospital, touching the death of Jairam Khundoo, aged 17 years. Deceased was a labourer employed at the Byculla Railway Station. On the 23rd ultimo, while at work at the engine shed at Byculla cleaning out the ash-pan, an engine standing near by moved on, knocking the deceased down. He was seriously injured, and was at once removed to the hospital, where he died on Sunday last. A verdict of accidental death was recorded.

FURIOUS DRIVING.—At the Fort Police Court yesterday, Mr. Clark, Superintendent of the Tansa Water Works, applied to Mr. Hamilton for a summons against Mohideen Shariff, living at Dongree, for furious driving on the 2nd inst. That evening as Mr. Clark was passing near the Oval, he saw Mohideen driving furiously and racing with another carriage. There were two European gentlemen passing along, who also saw the occurrence. Mr. Clark made a report to Superintendent Saunders against the man. The summons was granted.

GAMBLERS.—Shewlingoo Purboo and ten other Hindus were yesterday charged by acting Superintendent Foard, of E Division, before Mr P Ryan, accused No 1 with keeping a common gaming house at Cammatespoora 10th street, and the others with being found gaming therein with cards and money. The whole of the accused on admitting the truth of the complaint were convicted. Accused No 1 was fined Rs. 50, or in default three months' rigorous imprisonment; another was fined Rs. 20, six others were fined Rs. 10 each, and the remaining three Rs. 5 each.

MUSIC AT THE YACHT CLUB.—The following programme of music will be played by the band of the Marine Battalion at the Royal Bombay Yacht Club this evening, at 6 o'clock :—

March	Fair Maid of Perth	M. Curry.
Overture	French Comedy	Kéler Béla.
Waltz	Gypsies	Crowe.
OperaticSelection	Parisina	Donizetti.
Ballet	Les Etoiles	Eaton.
Polka	Black and Tan	Lowthian.

GOD SAVE THE QUEEN.

THE POONA EXHIBITION OF NATIVE ARTS AND INDUSTRIES.—It has been decided to hold an exhibition of native arts and industries towards the close of the forthcoming season. Articles will be received by the honorary secretaries, Poona Museum and Exhibition Committee, till the 31st August, 1888.—*Deccan Herald.*

REWARD INCREASED.—The reward of two hundred rupees, which had been offered for the arrest of the Koli dacoit, who a few days ago committed a serious dacoity at the village of Sinde in the Ambegaum Petta of this District, and in which a man was murdered by the dacoits, has been increased to five hundred rupees.—*Ibid.*

DECCAN COLLEGE GATHERING.—The annual Deccan College gathering was brought to a successful end on Sunday evening. A great number of the College students holding high appointments in the service of Government in different localities in the Presidency had assembled together to take part in the gathering. The elocution meeting was stopped for two days on account of the gathering.—*Ibid.*

FATAL ASSAULT AT POONA.—A punkah cooly, aged above fifty and employed in the Trimulgherry entrenchment, was on Wednesday night last kicked by a soldier of the Hampshire Regiment, annoyed probably by the excessive heat. The cooly died. Early on Thursday morning the body was brought down to the Civil Hospital for medical examination by Dr. Adams, who attributed the cause of death to external violence over the lower jaw, producing fracture of the bone, rupture of small vessels, and extravacation of blood in the brain.—*Ibid.*

THE BOMBAY SAW MILLS COMPANY.

AN extraordinary general meeting of the shareholders of the above Company was held yesterday afternoon at the Registered Office of the Company, No. 3, Tamarind Lane, Fort, for the purpose of considering and, if thought fit, to pass a resolution, that the Company be wound up voluntarily under the provisions of the Indian Companies Act 1882, and to appoint liquidators. Mr. W. M. Macauley, the chairman of the Company, presided. The following three resolutions were adopted and carried by a majority :—

1. "That the Bombay Saw Mills Company, Limited, be wound up voluntarily under the provisions of the Indian Companies Act of 1882."

2. "That Messrs. J. M. Ryrie and A. Leeth of Bombay be and are hereby appointed liquidators for the purpose of winding up the Bombay Saw Mills Company, Limited, and they are hereby authorised if they shall in their discretion think fit to keep the Company as a going concern with a view to its more advantageous disposal, and they are instructed to invite offers for the whole business and plant as a going concern, and if in their absolute discretion an advantageous offer is made, to dispose of the same accordingly, and every power given by the resolution passed at this meeting or by the Indian Companies Act 1882 to the abovenamed liquidators may be exercised by them both jointly or by either of them separately, in case of the absence of the other from Bombay."

3. "That Messrs. J. M. Ryrie and A. Leeth, the liquidators appointed for winding up the Bombay Saw Mills Company, Limited, be fixed at Rs. 500 each in addition to all their out-of-pocket expenses."

A vote of thanks to the chairman terminated the proceedings.

"ROUGH ON CORNS."

Ask for Wells' "Rough on Corns." Quick relief, complete, permanent cure. Corns, warts, bunions. At chemists and druggists.

"ROUGH ON ITCH."

"Rough on Itch" cures skin humors, eruptions ring worm, tetter, salt rheum, frosted feet, chilblains itch, ivy poison, barber's itch.

A QUARREL BETWEEN RESPECTABLE MEMONS.

YESTERDAY, at the Fort Police Court, before Mr. Hamilton, Mahomed Abdool Rahman charged Jan Mahomed Oosman, Sakhoon Oosman, and their servant Maoolai with an assault committed on the morning of the 15th ult. Mr. Kirkpatrick, instructed by Messrs. Tyabjee and Dyabhoy, appeared for the prosecution; and Mr. Starling, instructed by Messrs. Hore, Conroy, and Brown, appeared for the defence.

Mr. Kirkpatrick, in addressing the court, said his client, the prosecutor, charged the three defendants with assaulting him on the 15th April last. There were some police witnesses in the case, for whose appearance the prosecutor applied for summonses, but the learned counsel understood that no summons were granted. Mr. Kirkpatrick hoped his worship would see that the proper process was granted his client. All the parties were Halai Memon Mahomedans, and for some time there had been ill-feeling between members of the community. It culminated on the 15th April last. Between 8 and 9 a.m. that day, the prosecutor, as he was going along the Khadak Road, was called to by the first defendant, and stopped, and taken aside. The first defendant then called the other defendants; and while the last of them, their servant, seized the prosecutor, the second struck him several blows with an umbrella, and the first with his fists.

Mahomed Abdool Rahman, a timber merchant, said he lived in the same street with the three defendants and worshipped in the same mosque. They all belonged to the same *jumat*, but were not on speaking terms. On the morning of the 15th April, about 8-30 o'clock, prosecutor was going along the Khadak Road, when the first defendant called out to him. He then came up and caught hold of prosecutor by the wrist, and took him a few paces along the road to a timber godown. He said, "Why did you strike one Joosub?" Prosecutor said he never did so. First defendant then abused him and caught him by his clothes. By order of the first defendant, the third defendant, his servant, held prosecutor by throwing his arms round his body, while the second defendant struck him with his umbrella eight or ten blows and the first defendant struck him with his fists. A large number of people collected in the street. The first and second defendants then went to their godown, while, by their order, the third defendant continued to hold prosecutor as before. Third defendant told people that prosecutor owed his master money. Prosecutor replied that he never had any transaction with defendant. At last a police jemadar came up and told third defendant to let prosecutor go. He would not do so; but the jemadar eventually separated them. Prosecutor then went to his house. The name of the jemadar was Babajee. Prosecutor applied for a summons for the jemadar, but was told that policemen could not be summoned. He had several other witnesses, some of whom were afraid to come up and give evidence against the defendant. The man Joosub, referred to, was a nephew of the first defendant.

Cross-examined by Mr. Starling, witness said he was confused and his clothes were torn. He did not go at once to a police station to complain, but did so after changing his clothes. The first defendant's father was one of the managers of the mosque. Witness did not know that there was a dispute between a man named Khundwanee and the first defendant's father with regard to the disturbance of a tomb in the compound of the mosque. Witness did not know of the existence of ill-feeling in the caste in connection with the disturbance of the tomb of Khundwanee's ancestor.

After some corroborative evidence had been called, further hearing of the case was adjourned.

THE NATIVE PRESS.

SIR LEPEL GRIFFIN AT MHOW.

THE *Rast Goftar* thus comments upon the speech of Sir Lepel Griffin at Mhow :—"Cruelty and brutality still triumph and women still weep," says Sir Lepel. This is fine poetry, but it is not quite an accurate description of the position of womankind in India. Indian husbands, taken altogether, are by no means so very cruel and brutal. They love their wives as one would love his horse or his dog, and the wives who are themselves the slaves of a belief in their natural inferiority, bear their bondage, if not willingly, at least, with resignation as an ordination from Heaven. It is, however, none the less the duty of Hindoos and Mahomedans to devote but a portion of the energy, which they display in seeking their political advancement, for the purpose of raising their women from degradation. We are sorry that there are many, even among educated natives, who shake their wise heads and portend dire results, if the shackles were broken and darkness were to give way to light. If Milton, to whom a passing reference has been made by Sir Lepel, was opposed to giving liberal education to women, it must be remembered that the great Puritan was also opposed to what he called "mixed dances," and his opinion about women must have been greatly coloured by his own bitter experiences of his wives, who have been supposed to be the inspiring cause of his pathetic outbursts in his great epic against "this fair defect of nature." So Milton cannot be cited by educated natives as an authority against imparting instruction to females, while the experience of all civilized countries is decidedly in its favour. The enlightenment and emancipation of Indian women is a factor of the greatest importance in our civilization; though we would say that their total emancipation ought not to precede by a long way their enlightenment.

The *Kaiser-i-Hind* says :—Sir Lepel Griffin has made a most eloquent speech at Mhow. He has shown more than once that he is as much a friend of the Parsis as a foe of the Baboos. In extolling some characteristics of the Parsis, he refers to their commercial aptitude. We are sorry that the days of their commercial prosperity have gone. Although some of Sir Lepel Griffin's views on female education and social reform may not commend themselves to Hindoos, they are perfectly sound and just. The valedictory address of Sir Lepel stands in very pleasant contrast with some of his other speeches.

The *Jame Jamshed* says Sir Lepel Griffin is mistaken in supposing that the Parsis are still largely engaged in commercial pursuits. Sir Lepel's experience of Parsis is confined to the merchants and shopkeepers belonging to that community in the Punjab, in Central India, and on the North-West Frontier. Some of them are in very good circumstances. But if he were to examine the state of the Parsis of Bombay, he will find that they are retiring from the field of commerce, and the means of amassing wealth among them are getting scarce. The trade with China was at one time largely in the hands of Parsis, but they have been replaced by Memons, Bhattyas, and Bunyas, who have beaten their rivals from the fields, in spite of much inferior education and general culture. The *Jame* in another article says that while Sir Lepel is such an ardent advocate of the social freedom of Indian women, it is strange that he should come so often in the way of the political freedom of the male portion of this country.

COMPLAINTS AGAINST THE TRAMWAY COMPANY.

The *Gujerati* thinks that, although the Tramway Company are reaping a golden harvest in this city, they neglect to do all they ought to do for the comfort and convenience of the passengers. The Government as well as the company have alike failed to redress the public grievances. In the first place, the cars are too narrow, and it is a great hardship to make five persons sit on one form. The hardship is all the greater if one or two stout individuals happen to form the company. The authorities ought either to make four men sit on one form, instead of five, or extend the width of the cars a little. We also are of opinion that a seat should be especially reserved for ladies. Another serious complaint is about the impertinence and rudeness of some of the company's employes. The evil is on the increase. Last Tuesday, a Mussulman girl, about nine years of age, was a passenger in a tram-car No. 72 which had started from Colaba. She had a child about six months old on her lap. According to the company's rules, a half-anna ticket had been issued to her. An Inspector then came up and insisted upon the girl paying the whole fare. As the poor girl had no more money with her, she had to get out, while the money she had already paid was not returned to her.

BORAHS AND HINDUS IN CUTCH.

The prevailing notion of the powers of Native Princes within their States credits them with absolute discretion in all matters. But it appears that when an iniquitous practice has to be abolished, these powers are considerably curtailed. At least this is what the reply of H. H. the Rao of Cutch to a deputation of leading Borah merchants of Bombay which waited upon him last week, leads us to imagine. For a long time past, the Borah subjects of his Highness were subjected to an absurd prohibition to ride on horse-back within the limits of the State. This led to a row more than 17 years ago, and the matter having come under the notice of the Bombay Government, the restriction was removed altogether. This absolute freedom, however, did not last long. But soon after, through the influence of the Rao's Hindu subjects, the privilege was laid under certain restrictions. These, the deputation of last week prayed his Highness to remove. The Rao, however, could not promise to grant the prayer except gradually, and so as not to set one section of the community against another. We do not know how the deputation received this reply of his Highness, but to us it is a matter of doubt if his Highness sees the iniquity of the restriction. For if he did, he would hardly, we think, have pleaded the foolish opposition of a class of his subjects as an excuse for delaying the measure of justice which the deputation sought at his hands.—*Sabodha Patrika.*

THE POVERTY OF INDIA.

That the poverty of India is real there cannot be the least question. It seems, however, that this unpleasant disclosure is vexing the souls of those stately authorities at Simla and Westminster who, while regularly drawing their magnificent salaries, are supremely indifferent to the means for mitigating that poverty. On the contrary these authorities even now cherish the belief that India is growing richer and richer. At any rate, they fancy, its annual income per head is certainly larger than Rs.27, and that, too, in spite of the patent signs visible everywhere of further drain of our "tribute" to the West. Perhaps it may not be generally known that as back as September last the various Provincial Governments were required to furnish full and sufficient information touching the actual condition "of the lower classes of the population* * especially in agricultural tracts." It appears that the subordinate administrations have either been sleeping over the enquiry, or hatching materials for a rose-coloured account of the growing prosperity of the rural population. Whatever the reason of the delay the present head of the Indian Government seems to be anxious before he finally leaves these shores, to learn *the* truth. It is to be devoutly hoped he may learn it, though we are sceptical on the point, judging from our experience of official manipulation of facts and figures. Meanwhile, we understand, that a fresh ukase has gone forth that the report should reach Simla without delay. Let us see what comes of this latest hole and corner inquiry.—*Indian Spectator.*

MATHERAN MARRIAGES.

The *Din bandhu*, in a note on "Courtship among the Simple Villagers near Matheran," says :—These poor and unsophisticated Thakurs teach their betters at least one lesson in the ways of wisdom, and that is in matters relating to marriage. They have, we are informed, no premature or infant marriages among them; and contented as they are with their lot, and standing on a footing of equality with all the members of their community as far as their limited wealth and lowly dignity is concerned they have no distinction as to rank and position to observe in the disposal of their daughters. The simple maiden is free to make her own choice of partner, and the selection once made, the girl is thenceforward known as "Potefadi," and the couple are formally wedded. When events unfortunately prove that the husband no longer possesses the love of his wife, he, with the consent of the headman of his caste, permits the woman to marry the man with whom she thinks she would be happy. The separation is by mutual consent on payment of a fine to the *Punchayet* by the new husband. We have here reproduced among a primitive people the custom of *Swayamvara* in ancient civilized India, and the institution of Courtship and Divorce in modern civilized Europe and America. A great authority in matters pertaining to sociology has declared that the highest the civilization the more complicated the machinery which moves society and the greater the difficulty in regulating its working and consequently the consummation the wise in the generation devoutly wish for, is for the return of the primitive and simple days of a departed Yuga. This is true. The simple and poor Hindu Thakur villagers near Matheran exhibit a phase of life which must force the admiration of Mr. Malabari and many other social reformers who have been working hard to open the eyes of the Hindu nation to the evils of premature marriages without the mutual consent of the principal parties to the solemn contract.

HINDU STUDENTS IN CHRISTIAN COLLEGES.

The whole question turns on this, *i.e.*, whether it would be advisable to entrust the education of our children into the hands of persons whose sole object is religious propagandism. The Missionaries have not come here merely to spend their days in teaching secular subjects and thus awakening the Hindus to their own social and political duties. They have but one mission, and that is the propagation of Christian principles. When the Local Government seemed inclined to throw off the responsibility of higher education, it was feared that the educational apparatus would then at once be translated to the Missionary engineers for there was then nobody in this part of the country prepared to take up all at once so great a responsibility. The missionaries have large funds at their disposal and at a short notice they could set up colleges all over the country. And in the absence of any other competing agency, this sect would try to convert the minds of our children from the faith of their forefathers. But what is the best way to avoid such scenes? How to remove the possibility of such serious commotions or even mutinies? The Madrasee gentlemen appear equal to the occasion. At one of the meetings held by the students one "outsider" promised to supply the necessary funds if the students would care to take Mr. Patterson to the Police Court. Another gentleman is prepared to collect a sum of Rs. 60,000 to defray the College expenses of such poor students as were maintaining themselves on scholarships in the College. These facts go to show that the parents are not only not resenting the action of their energetic and self-respectful boys, but they are prepared even to sacrifice a good deal for the proper conduct of their sons and relatives. We should like to ask these parents to move a step further and have a College of their own. Five or six lakhs of rupees invested in the Bank would yield a fair income sufficient to maintain a competent staff. This would once for all remove the fear of the younger generation being spoiled by Christain influences. It is said that the native College already existing there is not strongly manned, and it is fast sinking into a mere school on account of an insufficient appreciation of its work. Here is an opportunity for the authorities to be all awake. The verdict of the Government and the people will be against the Christian College authorities who appear to have grossly abused the trust so confidingly reposed in them.—*Mahratta.*

DESTRUCTIVE FIRE AT POONA.

AT about 9 p.m. on Sunday, a fire broke out at the West end of Mr. Jaffer Jussuf's auction-room, and spread rapidly until the whole of the building was in a blaze. A large crowd soon collected, and the Military sent their piquets and fire engines with commendable smartness. The Police, Cantonment and City engines also arrived at the spot; but all were for two hours of no use, as not a drop of water was to be got. The channel in the gully at the back of the premises was dry, and nobody seemed to know anything about the fireplugs, or where to dig for the purpose of opening the main pipes. Some water carts were eventually brought, but it was not until 10-45 p.m. that the first engine began to play on the flames. Meanwhile, the fire spread rapidly throughout the auction room and towards the outhouses at the back, and at one time it appeared as though the main building must be swallowed up in the general conflagration. The eaves of this building actually caught fire, but the flames were promptly extinguished by the Durham Light Infantry. Colonel Bolton having pointed out the danger to Captain Paget, the Captain of the day. The Royal Fusiliers took charge of the buildings at the back, and though these ignited more than once, the flames were quickly overcome. Had these buildings caught fire, nothing could have saved the main shop. In addition to the above-mentioned officers, Colonel Ross (Commanding the Station), Colonel Dundas (A. A. G.), Major Lloyd (A. Q. M. G), and in fact most of the officers of the garrison were present, and all worked hard towards keeping the fire within bounds. The fire was got under control about 11-30 p.m., though the engines continued to play upon the flames. The warehouse was full of new furniture, the whole of which was destroyed, and neither the building nor the goods were insured. To make matters worse, the fire occurred in the midst of the festivities attending the marriage of Jaffer Jussuf's son; and it broke out just before the wedding procession was to have started. The fire is believed to have been the work of an incendiary, whose nefarious design was unfortunately rendered the more easy by the failure for the supply of water.—*Deccan Herald.*

THE discovery in the Treasury of 5,000,000f. more than was credited in the accounts has made a great sensation at Athens. It seems that M. Tricoupis has for a long time suspected the chief cashier of the Treasury of being inaccurate in his financial statements, because he constantly affirmed that the Treasury was nearly empty, whereas M. Tricoupis knew that the duties and taxes collected during the last three months amounted to a large sum. A secret inquiry was therefore instituted, and the books were examined, with the result that five million francs in bank notes were discovered which were not accounted for. M. Tricoupis immediately paid the sum into the National Bank, so as to reduce the circulation of the paper currency. Endless conjectures are afloat as to the motives for withholding from M. Tricoupis the knowledge of the existence of this large amount of money.

THE MADRAS CHRISTIAN COLLEGE SQUABBLE.

IT was stated the other day that the aggrieved students at the Madras Christian College had yielded to the friendly and wise advice of Mr. Ananda Charlu, had dissolved their meeting, and had proceeded in a body to the College with the intention of resuming their seats and that on arriving there they found a notice posted on the Notice Board. It was to the following effect :—

"The Council unanimously and entirely approve of the action of the Senatus, and agree with the opinions expressed in paragraph (2) 5 of their minutes. They are of opinion that no negotiations should be entered into with the students, and no concessions made, until the meeting has altogether ceased, and the students have returned their alligiance to the College. The Council are of opinion that the leaders in the rebellion should be severely dealt with by expulsion or otherwise. They desire that the Senatus should enquire who were the leaders, especially whether they are to be found among the following students who are reported to have presided or spoken at meetings held in connection with the rebellion *viz.*, K. R. Gurusawmy Aiyar (4th class), K. Seshu Aiyar, (4th class), A. Pechu Aiyar (4th class), K. R. Subramanya Sastri, (4th class), M. Sundara Aiyar, (2nd class), T. Elayalwar Chetty, A. S. Kalananarama Aiyar, (4th class), P. M. Sesha Charry, M. Kaliana Sundram, M. Ramachendra Aiyar (2nd class), N. C. Rajagopala Charry, (4th class), V. Srinivasa Charry, (4th class), Mr. Venkataramanr Aiyar, (2nd class), M. Sundara Chari, (4th class), C. Varatha Chari, (4th class), T. Krishnasawmy, (2nd class), S. Hanumanta Rao, (4th class), A. R. Aranachella Aiyar, (4th class), and P. S. Sivarama Aiyar, (4th class).

This was signed by the Acting Principal, as secretary to the Council.

On seeing this notice, the students, saying that they were all ringleaders in the rebellion "in a righteous cause," and fearing that they would be visited by some severe punishment, left in a body and proceeded to Mr. Ananda Charlu's office, told him of this notice, and again sought his advice. Mr. Ananda Charlu repeated the same advice that he had given them in the morning, and exhorted them to return to their allegiance to the College forthwith, and all would be well. The students then held a consultation among themselves, and deciding upon following the advice given them they returned to the College. This morning the Third and Fourth College classes were under examination, and almost every boy belonging to those classes attended, and the work was proceeded with in an orderly manner.

The College authorities are at present engaged in making an enquiry into the recent disturbance with a view to discovering the leaders.

Besides the extracts from the Senatus's report to the College Council to which we alluded yesterday as having been posted on the Notice Board in the College Department, the following noticesalso appear there :—

"In consequence of the present disturbed condition of the College I hereby give notice that all students absenting themselves from the forthcoming examination without permission will be subjected to the ordinary discipline of the College."

"Second Class—All students of this class who wish to sign the declaration respecting the disturbances of yesterday, are informed that they must do so before 2 o'clock to-morrow. All who have not signed by that hour will then be held under suspension until the fine of one rupee is paid."

The signature of the Rev. C. Cooper, the Acting Principal, is appended to each of those notices.

A meeting of the Senatus was held yesterday afternoon, and arrived at the following decision :—

The following students, who, according to the reports of the newspapers, appear to have taken an active part in the late rebellion, shall be required, as a condition of their re-admittance into the College—

(1.) To write out and sign the following apology:—

"I—do thereby acknowledge that my conduct during the recent disturbances was mutinous and unjustifiable. I express my heartfelt sorrow for it, and humbly apologise to the Senatus, and I promise that I will henceforth loyally and obediently submit to the discipline of the College."

Each such apology shall be exhibited upon the Notice Board of the College for two full days.

(2) K. R. Guruswamy Iyer shall pay a fine of Rs. 25, and each of the others named a fine of Rs. 10.

II. The apology shall be received by the Acting Principal not later than Wednesday evening, May 9th, and the fine shall be paid in full before the student is permitted to take his seat in class after the vacation.

	Class.		Class.
K. R. Gurusawmy Iyer	4	V. Strinavasa Charry	4
K. Seshu Iyer	4	M. Venkatarama Iyer	2
A. Pichu Iyer	4	M. Mahadeva Sastri	4
K. R. Subramanya Sastri	4	M. Sundara Charry	2
M. Sundara Iyer	2	T. S. Sivarama Iyer	4
T. Elayalwar Chetty	4	A. R. Arunachella Iyer	4
A. S. Kalyana Rama Iyer	4	M. Ramachendran	2
M. Kalyana Sundram	3	C. Varada Charry	4
N. C. Rajagopal Charry	4	T. Krishnaswamy	2
		S. Hanumanta Row	4

The Senatus reserves to itself the right of adding to this list before Tuesday, May 8th, the names of any other students who may be convicted of having taken a leading part in the rebellion.

III. In case any of the above students denies that he took part in the public meetings referred to, he shall be required to write out and sign the following declaration :—

"I—do hereby declare that I took no part whatever in the public meetings of the students during the mutiny, and I further declare my entire reprobation of the proceedings of those meetings, and profess my willingness to bow to the discipline of the College."

This declaration shall also be exhibited for two full days on the Notice Board of the College.

IV. Failing to satisfy these conditions by the time named, these students shall be expelled the College. A list of those who are so expelled shall be put up on the Notice Board on Thursday morning, May 10th.

V. All other students of the I, III, and IV Classes who have absented themselves without leave since Monday last, but who report themselves at College by Wednesday, May 9th, shall be readmitted without fine or punishment. The Senatus, however, according to the notice already given, reserves to itself the right of punishing in the ordinary way those who have been absent from the half yearly examinations.

VI. No student, who has been absent without permission since Monday last, and who fails to return by Wednesday, May 9th, shall be readmitted to the College till he has paid a fine of Rs. 3.

Mr. Subbraya Sastri, of the Third College Class whose impending baptism was said to be the occasion of the recent disturbances, left the Rev. G. Milne Rae's house last evening, and returned to his parents, who had arrived from Masulipatam. It appears that his father first went to see the lad, but he turned a deaf ear to his pleadings and declined to leave Mr. Rae's protection. His mother and young wife, accompanied by a number of his relations then had an interview with him, and succeeded in persuading him to adhere to his old faith, and to quit Mr. Rae's house.

N.-W. PROVINCES, OUDH, AND PUNJAB.

THE BOLAN RAILWAY.—The Bolan Railway has been closed for traffic, owing to the works in progress on the high level line. An accelerated train-service will be provided on the Hurnai route.—*Civil and Military Gazette.*

STORM AT BAREILLY.—A violent storm of quite a cyclonic character burst on and in the vicinity of the Rohilcund and Kumaon line on the 30th ult. At Bareilly it began to blow in violent gusts about half-past seven, and raged at intervals, subsequently accompanied by rain till about twelve o'clock—in fact, even up to four next morning there were heavy showers. The corrugated iron roofs of the Deonarain and Richha Road stations, respectively at 21½ and 27¾ miles from Bareilly, were blown off, and the stations considerably wrecked by the violence of the wind. The whole length of the line from Atmara, 16½ miles from Bareilly, to Beharrie, 31½ miles a distance of upwards of fifteen miles, was strewn, not only with branches torn off from adjacent trees, but many of the trees themselves. In consequence of the line having to be cleared of these obstructions, the Nynee Tall train, which should have arrived at Bareilly Junction at 3-20, did not reach that station till half-past seven, being upwards of four hours and ten minutes late.—*Ibid.*

THE full pay of the appointment of the Principal of the Training College, Lahore, has been passed to Lala Sagar Chand, who, as a native of India, is entitled to only two-thirds of the pay sanctioned for a European Officer holding the appointment, but to whose case the Lieutenant-Governor of the Punjab is of opinion that the rule saving the pay of existing incumbents is inapplicable.

THE best safeguard for the general health is KEMP'S SUMMER EFFERVESCENT and PURIFYING SALINE. It is FRESHER, SUPERIOR, and CHEAPER, compared with imported preparations of a like kind, and is one of the best aperient and blood-purifying remedies known. Per bottle, Re. 1-4.

BENGAL.

A NARROW ESCAPE.—On Wednesday as a member of our staff was returning to Calcutta from Howrah, in a ticca gharry, his chances of joining the great majority were nearly realised. A Port Commissioners' engine, with a few waggons attached, was shunting near the level crossing at the foot of the Howrah Bridge, when the foolhardy driver of the conveyance tried to cross the lines as the gates were being swung to. The gharry was caught by the gates and jammed against the post, the door was smashed, and the horse succeeded in plunging clear of his harness. The occupant of the gharry, seeing the engine approaching, got out by way of the window, and landed on *terra firma* just as the engine, which was being drawn up, passed, carrying away the hind wheel and part of the body of the conveyance.—*Indian Daily News.*

THE LATE FIRE AT THE CALCUTTA JETTIES.—The officers of the Port Commission held a local and departmental investigation on Thursday last to ascertain, if possible, under what circumstances the recent fire in the northern ware-house at No. 1 Jetty took place, but have been so far unsuccessful in tracing the origin of the fire with any certainty. The managers of the several Insurance Companies also held a meeting on the same day for a similar purpose, but could come to no satisfactory conclusion as to how the fire originated. Considering the way in which bales of gunny bags are compressed, the presumption of spontaneous combustion among them has been held to be hardly feasible, and the only theory that could be arrived at was the possibility of the careless act of some coolies smoking in the place during the day. There was some suggestion of its being the work of an incendiary, but after due consideration this could hardly be accepted. We learn that the Insurance Companies have decided to raise the premium for goods stored in the jetty ware-houses.—*Indian Daily News.*

DEPREDATIONS BY A TIGER—At Borah, a village about 2 miles from the civil station of Barasat, a lad who went to a mango tope was caught by a tiger. One of the neighbours having heard of it hastened to the spot to save the lad, but he together with several others was severely mauled. Information was given to the Sub-Divisional Officer, at Barasat, who sent a number of sepoys headed by a havildar to kill the man-eater. The havildar was so severely wounded in the fight that he was removed to hospital, whilst a daring sepoy shot the brute dead.—*Ibid.*

A MATRIMONIAL AGENCY HUSBAND.

JUSTICE BUTT had before him recently the cross suits of Boyce v. Boyce—Boyce v. Boyce. The husband, C. L. Boyce, sought restitution of conjugal rights, and the wife claimed a divorce by reason of the alleged cruelty and adultery of her husband, who denied the charges.

Mr. Boyce who appeared in person opened the case, and from his statement it appeared that he made the acquaintance of his wife through a matrimonial agency. He married her on 14 October, 1886. He gave a denial to the charges against him, and said that he was not an adventurer. At the wish of the judge he went into the witness-box and proved the marriage. Asked as to his present employment, he said that he was not particularly proud of it.

Justice Butt: Well, what is it?

Witness: I am a driver in the service of the London General Omnibus Company.

Justice Butt: There is nothing to be ashamed of.

Mr. Searle (with whom was Mr. Willis, Q. C.), in opening the case for the wife, said that his client was brought up by a Miss Walker, and she made the acquaintance of Mr. Boyce through a matrimonial agency. At the time he stated that he was a person of good family, and had expectations. She had £5,000 in her own right. Mrs. Boyce after the marriage was in very bad health, and it was arranged that they should go on a voyage to Australia, Miss Walker giving them £1,000. They first went to Paris and then to Nice, at the wish of Mr. Boyce, and then returned to this country. Subsequently at his wish a young person of the name of Kate Collins came into her service, and Mrs. Boyce did not like the look of her. Instead of being old she turned out to be young and goodlooking. (Laughter.) While abroad he corresponded with Kate Collins upon affectionate terms, addressing her as "Dear Jack," and signing himself "Baby." (Laughter.)

Mrs. Emily Mary Boyce, in her evidence, said that when she married Mr. Boyce he represented that he was a gentleman of considerable means.

The judge remarked that all persons who advertised in those papers possessed very large means. (Laughter.)

Her fortune was about £5,000. He covenanted to bring into settlement £1,000 during the year of the marriage. Her husband frequently wrote to Kate Collins. Upon one occasion he caught hold of her by the throat, hurting her very much, and told her that he did not wish to live with her. He also pushed her in a bath of cold water, at which time she was in her night-dress. Subsequently Kate Collins came and stayed at the house, but witness refused to sleep there. He assured her afterwards that nothing wrong had taken place between them. He tore off her wedding ring and hurt her finger.

REMARKABLE EVIDENCE.

Justice Butt: Did it hurt you very much?

Witness: Yes, I have the mark on my finger now. Ultimately they came to London. There was one child of the marriage. She caused enquiries and found that her husband's name was over the door of the Star public-house in Regency-street. She afterwards spoke to him on the subject, and he said that he had taken it for Kate Collins, his old servant. He afterwards left her, and she had not seen him since' until that morning. He had never settled the £1,000 upon her. He wanted her to get a stud farm for him.

In cross examination by her husband, the witness said that Miss Walker paid the matrimonial agent £100 for the introduction of her to Mr. Boyce.

Justice Butt: "Good business" that I should think. (Laughter.)

Mr. Boyce: Why did Miss Walker pay that sum?

Mrs. Boyce: I do not know. You said you were glad that the money was settled upon me, but said that you expected a wedding dowry (Laughter.)

Mr. Boyce asked his wife whether it was usual for a lady to run after a gentleman, whereupon the learned judge said that she need not answer that question, and Mrs. Boyce, in thanking his lordship, referred to her husband as

AN IMPERTINENT CREATURE,

stating that she had believed him to be a gentleman and a man of honor. In a further question Mr. Boyce asked his wife what was the color of her hair at the time of the marriage, and Judge Butt interrupted him, stating this kind of cross-examination would do him no good.

Mr. Boyce: What was your object in marrying? Was it on the recommendation of the doctor.

Justice Butt: I will not allow that question to be put.

Mr. Boyce then asked his wife whether at the Langham Hotel she had not had every comfort, whereupon the learned judge, amidst laughter, said that Mr. Boyce could allow that as he had got the £1,000, Mrs. Boyce admitted that her husband did not drink to excess.

This case was proceeding when the mail left.

ACCOMMODATION IN HIGH SCHOOLS.

WE regret to learn, says the *Bombay Educational Record*, that a paragraph in our issue for November last has given rise to apprehensions in some quarters which are groundless. In stating that the number of boys which each Government High School is capable of suitably accommodating had been definitely fixed, we added that after the maximum number had been reached admissions to the High Schools would be regulated by competition amongst candidates for the vacant seats. This general forecast has given rise to a fear on the part of some representatives of the classes backward in English education that they might by and by find themselves altogether excluded from the Government High Schools, to which, of course, all classes have equal claims of admission. This fear is quite groundless. The claims of all castes and classes to a fair representation on the benches of a State High School rest on grounds antecedent and superior to any mere departmental regulation, and it is the duty of Head Masters to see that they are respected. This is in no way inconsistent with our forecast that the general effect of fixing a maximum number of boys and of selecting the most fit of each class for admission will be to raise the tone of the High Schools and to enable them to fulfil their functions as model schools. As a matter of fact we have never heard of any boy qualified for admission to a High School being unable to secure a seat.

THE meteorological conditions in Cashmere have not been very favourable during the past few days to the ever-increasing army of visitors to the Happy Valley. A Shrinagar telegram says that heavy rain began to fall on the afternoon of April 30 and continued for thirty hours with at times very high wind. During the greater part of the 2nd inst. daylight was obscured by dense clouds, and heavy rain fell all day. The thermometer fell in the afternoon to 52 deg. Fresh snow lies now thick on the mountains at 600 feet above the Valley.

LIBEL BY MR. BRADLAUGH, M.P.

IN the Queen's Bench Division, on the 18th inst, before Baron Huddleston and a special jury, the case of Peters *vs.* Bradlaugh was heard. The plaintiff, Mr. Samuel Peters, secretary of the Workmen's National Association for the Abolition of Foreign Sugar Bounties, sought to recover damages, laid at £500, from the defendant, Mr. Charles Bradlaugh, M.P., for alleged libel published in the press in December last. The defendant admitted the words complained of, but denied the innuendo and pleaded justification and privilege. Mr. Lockwood, Q.C., Mr. Blackwell, and Mr. Canot were counsel for the plaintiff. Mr. Bradlaugh appeared in person to conduct his case. The words complained of as libellous were these :—"I had from my place in Parliament offered to prove that leading Conservatives, including Lord Salisbury, had given cheques to promote the meetings of the unemployed which had preceded, and, as I believe, aided the riots in Trafalgar-square. I am ready directly Parliament meets to trace several cheques signed by leading members of the Conservative party, including one signed by the Marquis of Salisbury, some of which were payable to S. Peters, all of which, I believe, passed through the hands of S. Peters, and which were used in connection with the so-called fair-trade meeting of the unemployed which preceded the riotous meetings in Trafalgar-square." The innuendo which the plaintiff attached to the words was that they were meant to convey the idea that, while organising meetings to discuss questions of interest to the working classes, he was corruptly and secretly receiving money by cheques from various leading members of the Conservative party, and corruptly acting as their agent to promote disorder in Trafalgar-square.

Mr. Lockwood, in opening the case for the plaintiff, said, that he would call Lord Salisbury, who would deny that there was any truth in the statement which Mr. Bradlaugh had made, and which he persisted in. He should call Mr. Kelly, who in the latter part of 1885, in connection with a society with which he was engaged in the interests of the dock and riverside labourers, had painfully brought to his notice that a terrible amount of distress and suffering existed amongst the working classes in the East-end of London, and who, on Dec. 18, 1885, addressed a letter to Lord Salisbury on the subject. On Dec. 22, Lord Salisbury's secretary wrote from the Foreign Office saying, "I am directed by the Marquis of Salisbury to acknowledge receipt of your letter of the 18th inst., and in reply to send you the enclosed cheque for £25 towards the fund you are raising for Christmas relief to the East-end workmen." That cheque was handed to a Mr. Lind, proprietor of a coffee tavern, at Whitechapel, and applied by him for the purpose of that relief, and not a halfpenny of it ever came into the hands of Mr. Peters at all, or was spent in connection with any meeting whatever. He (Mr. Lockwood) was instructed that that was the only cheque to which allusion could possibly be made by Mr. Bradlaugh, and he hoped that when the facts had been proved Mr. Bradlaugh would see fit to withdraw the accusation he had made.

Lord Salisbury (examined by Mr. Lockwood) said: I received, on Dec. 18, 1885, a letter from Mr. Thomas M. Kelly, the secretary of the Dock and Riverside Labourers' Association. At that time Mr. Gunton was a secretary acting for me. His letter of Dec. 22, 1885, was written by my direction, and with that was enclosed a cheque for £25, which was subsequently returned through my bankeers. It is not true that I gave cheques to promote the meetings of the unemployed which had preceded the roits in Trafalgar-square. It is not true that I signed any cheque made payable to S. Peters. There is no cheque made payable to Peters between January, 1885, and September 1886.

Cross-examined by Mr. Bradlaugh: I have known Mr. Peters for seven or eight years. He used to come to me in reference to this matter of the sugar bounties. He and Mr. T. M. Kelly generally came together. I have seen them six or seven times. I don't know whether Peters came with Kelly when the latter came to Hatfied. I remember no conversation with Mr. Gunton on the subject. I was not aware that on Dec. 18 Peters and Kelly had announced meetings in Trafalgar-square in reference to fair trade and the sugar bounties. I should think it improbable that I was aware that Peters and Kelly were engaged in a movement as to the sugar bounties; but I remember no communication, direct or indirect, at the time.

Mr. Samuel Peters, the plaintiff, examined by Mr. Blackwell, said: I am the secretary of the Workmen's National Association for the Abolition of Foreign Sugar Bounties, and have been secretary of the movement ever since it originated, ten years ago. I have never in my life received money or cheque from Lord Salisbury. I have received nothing from him except his friendship. I have received cheques from members of both parties for the anti-bounty meetings, but not for meetings in Trafalgar-square. I did not receive cheques from leading members of the Conservative party for the purpose of those meetings.

Mr. Thomas Martin Kelly, secretary to the Council of Dock and Riverside Labourers, gave evidence to the effect that the proceeds of Lord Salisbury's cheque were distributed in relief. No porton of it went to Mr. Peters, who know nothing about it.

Mr. Paterson Lind, the proprietor of the Trafalgar, also gave evidence, and this closed the plaintiff's case.

Mr. Bradlaugh, who intimated his intention to call witnesses, then addressed the jury for the defence. He complained that the delay in taking action had prevented him properly tracing the matter. He had charged Peters with receiving large sums of money from leading members of the Conservative party in connection with meetings which ended in great and serious rioting, and surely that was a subject on which a public man might with impunity comment. The plaintiff said he had not received cheques from the persons named, but in his interrogatories he had admitted that he had received two such cheques. There was no satisfactory evidence to show how the money was expended. The matter really resolved itself into a party question, on which he had a perfect right to comment. He believed he was right in stating what he did. He never said the cheque from Lord Salisbury was made payable to Peters, for he had never seen it.

Mr. Baron Huddleston: You plead that your statement is true, and the jury will require absolute proof of that. If you fail to make out your statement —that cheques were given by the leading members of the Conservative party, including Lord Salisbury for the purpose of getting up bogus meetings—you will be in this position, that every word you say further will be in aggravation of damages. On the other hand, if you cannot insist on your statement there is a course open to you—to say you were mistaken, and make a proper submission and apology. Perhaps you may consider the matter during the adjournment.

When the Court resumed after luncheon,

Mr. Bradlaugh said it was clear from the evidence of Lord Salisbury that the cheque for £25 was given by him for the relief of the unemployed. If that explanation had been given in February, 1886, instead of the plaintiff writing it was a "despicable lie" possibly any mistake on his (Mr. Bradlaugh's) part would have been avoided; but, with reference to the rest of the matter, he put it to the jury that unless he made the statements recklessly, unreasonably, and without any foundation of fact, he was not liable. How could it be said after the evidence that those statements were so made? As to Lord Salisbury however, it was his duty to express regret that he charged him with giving a cheque for fair-trade meetings when it was clear it was given charitably to provide food for hungry people. From the interrogatories it was clear the plaintiff received cheques from Mr. Norris, Mr. Lafone, Mr. Beddall, and other Conservatives. All he had said was that these meetings were promoted with Conservative money for Conservative interests by Mr. Peters, who always took part on the Conservative side. The innuendoes were, however, utterly foreign to the alleged libel.

His lordship having summed up, the jury, after a short deliberation, returned a verdict for the plaintiff, with £300 damages.

His lordship gave judgment, certified for a special jury, and declined to stay execution.

CHOLERA has appeared in Benares, and of three persons attacked one has since died. The deceased was the son-in-law of Pandit Ramantar Pande, late Personal Assistant to the Commissioner and now an Assistant Collector in Gorakphur. In native circles the deepest sympathy is felt for the Pandit. The deceased was but a lad, had married a couple of years ago, and was still studying in the local college.

ADVICE TO MOTHERS.—Are you broken in your rest by a sick child, suffering with the pain of cutting teeth, go at once to a chemist and get a bottle of Mrs. WINSLOW'S SOOTHING SYRUP. It will relieve the poor sufferer immediately. It is perfectly harmless and pleasant to the taste. It produces natural quiet sleep by relieving the child from pain, and the little cherub awakes "as bright as a button." It soothes the child, it softens the gums, allays all pain, relieves wind, regulates the bowels, and is the best known remedy for dysentery and diarrhœa, whether arising from teething or other causes. Mrs. Winslow's Soothing Syrup is sold by Medicine dealers everywhere at 1s. 1½d. per bottle. Wholesale by the Anglo-American Drug Company, Limited, 33, Farringdon-road, London.

SPECIAL SHORT ADVERTISEMENTS.

The scale for these Advertisements is as follows :—Not exceeding 8 lines, Re. 1 ; each succeeding line, As. 8. No trade advertisements are admitted under the scale.

FOR SALE, 5 Platt's CARDING ENGINES. Can be seen at work at the Coorla Mills.

BAPTIST CHURCH (Bellasis Road, Byculla.) SERVICE OF SONG—"UNCLE TOM'S CABIN" THIS (TUESDAY) EVENING, at 8 o'clock. Admission, 8 annas. Children, 4 annas.

STAMPS FOR SALE.—A large collection of stamps for sale.—Apply 128, care of *Bombay Gazette*.

ICES, ICES, four kinds daily. Every day different kinds. Also Wines and Spirits of the best qualities to be had at the Vienna Confectionery, No. 25, Church Gate Street.

PRESENTS! PRESENTS! PRESENTS! A very large variety to suit all classes at cheap prices ; also Crockery, Glassware, Platedware, Cutlery, Toys, Dolls, &c.—SHROFF BROTHERS.

AGING and MEASURING.—Horses will be aged and measured at Poona, on THURSDAY 10th May, at 5-30 p.m., at the Grand Stand.

JUST RECEIVED ATKINSON'S CHOICEST PERFUMERY, 15 different sorts, 2 oz. bottle, Re. 1-12 each.—WRIGHT & Co., Chemists, near Forbes's Ice Factory, Fort.

HINDOO CLERK, WANTED, for an Insurance Office. Salary, Rupees fifty per mensem. Apply, stating experience to "INSURANCE," care of *Bombay Gazette*.

WANTED, immediately, a MEDICAL OFFICER to take charge of a steamer proceeding to Jeddah with Pilgrims.—Apply to Agent, Navigazione Generale Italiana, Bombay, personally.

WANTED, a smart Parsee INDENT and CORRESPONDENCE CLERK at once. Salary, Rs. 80 per mensem. Call with testimonials on Wilkinson, Heywood, and Clark, Tamarind Lane, Bombay, between the hours of 3 and 5 p.m.

WANTED, immediately, a good PIECE-GOODS SALESMAN with a knowledge of the Bazaar and the Piece-goods dealers.—Apply with references. Box No. 39, General Post Office.

A RUSSIAN TEACHER, having good testimonials from Military officers, desires to give LESSONS in RUSSIAN, in Bombay or up-country, or to get employment as an interpreter in Russian, German, and English.—Apply to "L. K.," care of this office.

TO BE SOLD or LET, "STONE HOUSE," MATHERAN.—Apply at the ADVOCATE-GENERAL'S CHAMBERS, High Court.

BANDORA.—TO BE LET, from early in May, large, cool BUNGALOW near Point. Rent, Rs. 120, furnished.—Apply to A. HUSON, Mofussil Company.

TO LET, FURNISHED at once, or from 1st June, for about 6 months from date, a very airy bungalow at Breach Candy, now occupied by Mr. C. Marcks. Rent, Rs. 150 only per month ; also the first floor No. 15, Esplanade Road, opposite the Esplanade Hotel, suitable for office or dwelling.—Apply MARCKS and Co., Ld., Bombay.

TEMPLE BAR HOTEL, Rampart Row, Bombay. Terms per diem, Rs. 4.

ARISTON MUSIC CARDS to select from over 2,300, at Rs. 10 per dozen. L. STEFFENAUER, 8, Church Gate Street, Fort.

DOLLS! DOLLS!! TOYS! TOYS!!—Mechanical Toys, Speaking Animals, Rocking Skin Horses.—MORENAS and Co., 15, Meadow Street.

NEW GOODS! NEW GOODS!! Perfect Fit GUARANTEED. Coat and Trousers, from Rs. 15. JOHN MAHOMED and Co. 15, Meadow Street.

WATCH-MAKERS' TOOLS and MATERIALS of various descriptions at lowest wholesale and retail prices.—KANNY & Co., 6, Rampart-Row.

CARPETS.—A Small Consignment of Real Tapestry in different sizes. Specially wove in one piece. Prices moderate. Apply, J. NEUBERG, Bombay.

SUNSHADES.—A large and really choice assortment just to hand, latest productions, Rs. 7-8 to Rs. 25 each.—BADHAM, PILE & Co., Limited, Rampart row, Bombay.

A FEW valuable BUILDING PLOTS FOR SALE at Bandora, either on hire system or outright.—Apply to PAVRI and RUGHUNATH, 28, Medow Street, Fort, Bombay.

FOR SALE.—DEMY EXPRESS LITHO. PRINTING MACHINE, (QUITE NEW) by Messrs. Furnival & Co., London, fitted with recent improvement and two sets of Rollers, complete. Steam or hand. For particulars, &c., apply to IMPORTER, care of *Bombay Gazette* Office.

FOR IMMEDIATE SALE, few second-hand Flyer Throstles, fitted with Ashworth's patent long collars of 218 spindles each, 2¼ guage. They can be seen working at the Dinshaw Petit Mills, Parell.—Apply to D. M. PETIT SONS & Co.

FOR SALE, specially made, the newest, cheapest, strongest, and most perfect, "VICTORIA JUBILEE FIRE PROOF SAFE." Warranted an excellent Security from Fire and Thieves, fitted with Chubb's Patent Lock.—Sole Manufacturer, N. PURBHOODAS, No. 392, Kalbadevi, and No. 62, Apollo Street, Fort, Bombay.

OUR CHOTA HAZRI MIXTURE, Re. 1-2 per lb., is an admixture of Orange Pekoe, Pekoe and Souchong, with a certain percentage of Green Tea. Those who appreciate a brisk and refreshing cup of tea in the early morning will find exactly what they want in this favourite mixture.—DANTRA and Co., Church Gate Street, Bombay.

DR. F. B. SEERVAI,

SURGEON DENTIST.

NO. 3 HORNBY ROW,

Opposite the Bombay General Post Office.

BUGGY, SHIGRAM AND VICTORIA FARES,

With an alphabetical index of Buildings and Places mentioned in the Fare list,

with number of Stand, &c.

Complete and easy reference

Size 3 inches by 4½ inches.

Can be easily carried in the waistcoat pocket.

Cloth Limp Cover.

Price, Annas 4.

To be had at the *Bombay Gazette* Press.

JOHN ROBERTS & CO., LD.,

PRACTICAL BILLIARD TABLE MAKERS AND GENERAL HOUSE FURNISHERS,

HAVE received a splendid assortment of Furniture Coverings, consisting of Arts Chintz, Tapestry, Plushes, Roman Satins, &c. ; also Gimps and Cords to match.

18, Marine Street, Bombay, 20th April, 1888.

THE NEW LAND REVENUE POLICY OF THE BOMBAY GOVERNMENT:

TAXATION OF SUBSOIL WATER

AT THE

FORTHCOMING REVISION SETTLEMENTS IN GUJARAT,

BEING

A REPRINT OF ARTICLES AND LETTERS, CHIEFLY FROM THE *BOMBAY GAZETTE*,

WITH

Appendix containing the Resolutions of the Bombay Government, dated the 26th March and 25th July, 1884, respectively.

Price, 1 Re. ; postage, 1 Anna.

Bombay Gazette Office, Rampart-row.

SALES BY AUCTION.

MEHRJEE, JOHNSTON & CO.
No. 4, FORBES & MEADOWS STREETS.

SALE OF VALUABLE LANDED PROPERTY IN FORT.

THIS DAY, TUESDAY, the 8th May, at 4 p.m., Messrs. MEHRJEE, JOHNSTON & Co. will sell by public Auction on the premises, by order of the owners the following property :—

All that piece or parcel of land or ground with the messuage, tenement or dwelling-house standing thereon, situate, lying, and being on the north side of Banajee Agiary-lane or Nanabhoy Cross-lane, within the Fort of Bombay, in the registration sub-district of Fort, containing by admeasurement 78 8-9 square yards or thereabouts, and registered in the books of the Collector of Land Revenue, under old No 196, New No. 5,054, old Survey Nos. 1239 and 1240, and New Survey No. 9374, and assessed by the Collector of Assessment under Old No. 2 and New No. 14, and bounded as follows : that is to say, on or towards the east by the houses of Dorabjee Jewanjee Mistry, on or towards the west by the house of Maneckjee Rustomjee Vajifdar, on towards the north by a sweeper's passage, and on or towards the south by the said Banajee Agiary-lane or Nanabhoy Cross-lane.

For further particulars and conditions of sale, apply to Messrs. Pestonjee and Rustim, vendors' Solicitors, or to the undersigned.

MEHRJEE, JOHNSTON & CO.

Bombay, May 8, 1888.

MENESSE AND COMPANY.

On THURSDAY, the 10th instant, Messrs. MENESSE and Co. will hold their usual weekly auction sale at their rooms of a quantity of grey and coloured piece-goods, twist, &c.—

5 bales grey T cloth, shirtings and dhoties.
5 cases Turkey red prints.
3 bales white and colored handkerchiefs.
5 cases blue and red stripe dhoties.
3 cases trousering and check cloth.
2 cases white shirtings.

A quantity of spelter, paint, umbrellas, &c.

An invoice of confectionary and medicine by the well-known G. F. Coward & Co., just landed ex s.s. "Peshawur," consisting of peppermint, ginger, rose, lavendar and cough lozenges, refined liquorice, carbonate of soda, essence peppermint, Jamaica ginger, laudanum, brandy bitter, Dalby's carminative, glycerine, balsam capivi, tooth-powder, tooth-brushes, cold cream, milk of rose, pomatum, &c.

On account and at the risk of Hoosan Abbas Larree and Mooljee Dayall.

N I S.—7 bales grey T cloth 7 lbs, 31 by 24 yds.

On account of the concerned—

3 tons angle iron.

AUCTION SALE OF THE BARQUE "SULTANY."

On TUESDAY, the 15th instant, at 3 p.m, Messrs. MENESSE & Co., will sell by Public Auction at their rooms by order of Messrs. Visram Ebrahim & Co., Agents for the owner.

The Barque "Sultany, of 370 tons register, built of teak and Gul(u)l, sheathed with copper, with all the masts, yards, sails, boat, rigging, &c., as she now lies in the Bombay Harbour.

The vessel is classed by Bureau Veritas 3-3 L I I till March, 1889.

The vessel is open for the inspection of intending purchasers.

A deposit of 25 per cent. will be required on the lot being knocked down.

AUCTION SALE OF OLD AND UNSERVICEABLE STORES AT THE G. I. P. RAILWAY STORES DEPOT, PAREL.

Messrs. MENESSE & Co. are instructed to sell by Public Auction on WEDNESDAY, the 16th instant, at 2 p. m., at the G. I. P. Railway Stores Depot, Parel—

A quantity of old and unserviceable stores, consisting of empty crates, cases, casks, iron cans, paint tins, scrap wood, broken glass, telegraph materials, leather and India-rubber cuttings, wrought and cast scrap iron, cast steel files, zinc linings from packing cases, old lamps and shovels, office furniture, clothing cotton and woollen, cloth cuttings, &c , &c.

MENESSE & Co.

Bombay, May 8, 1888.

BENNETT AND COMPANY.
No. 5, APOLLO STREET.

TO-MORROW, WEDNESDAY, the 9th inst., at 1 p.m., Messrs. BENNETT and Co. will, by order of Messrs. Kirby and Co., Engineers and Contractors, Wetdock Extension Works, sell by Public Auction, at Mody Bay, behind the Cummoo Jaffer Sulliman's Moosaferkhana, their surplus stock, consisting of locomotive engines, six and four wheels, coupled by "Hawthorn," by "Avonside Engine" "Works," by "Dubs," metre gauge contractor's waggons, overhead traveller with double purchase crab winch up to fifteen tons, with timber complete, Plaitman's dredgers with grab and bucket grab complete, centrifugal pumps, chain and tripod pumps, single, double and treble crab winches, boiler mills, Cornish lock drill, double flour mills, Blacksmith's bellows, shafts with pulleys and pedestal complete, portable railway waggons, spare wheels, claws, iron columns, auger's of sizes, iron wire, iron chains of sizes, ropes, bolts and nuts, and many other articles too numerous to describe.

The above is now on view.

SALE of a Portable Wooden Dwelling House, situate at Apollo Reclamation, behind Apollo Hotel.

Messrs. BENNETT & Co. are instructed to sell by Public Auction at 4 p.m., on SATURDAY, the 12th instant, if not previously disposed of, at the abovementioned premises—

A neat portable wooden cottage, containing four rooms, with veranda, bath-room, &c., and kitchen attached. Must be removed from its present position to some adjacent spot or elsewhere within two weeks from date of sale.

BENNETT & CO.

Bombay, May 8, 1888.

MR. N. H. GHEESTA,

DENTAL SURGEON,

MAY BE CONSULTED FROM 8 A.M. TO 5 P.M.

Extracts teeth under N. O. Gas.

No. 23, RAMPART ROW.

Opposite to P. W. Department.

SURGEON-BONE SETTER,

FAKIRJI RATANJI, L. M. & S.,

TREATS cases of accidents and injuries scientifically as well as according to the approved native system.

No. 71, Abdool Rahman Street.

Sir Jamsetjee Jeejeebhoy Street.)

PRICE LIST ON APPLICATION.

SCHIEDMAYER AND SOEHNE'S

ARE the only Pianofortes of that name that are so favourably and widely known in India for more than 30 years. Inferior instruments have recently been introduced under a name which closely resembles theirs. Intending purchasers should therefore satisfy themselves that the name on the Piano they are getting is Schiedmayer and Soehne.

Gold Medals with HIGHEST Distinction at both the Antwerp and the London ("Inventions") Exhibitions, the only Firm of that NAME WHICH OBTAINED a Prize.

THE GRAND SQUARE PIANOFORTE Cash Rs. 720.

Or 12 monthly instalments at Rs. 66.

Or 24 do. do. „ 36.

The Sympathetic Pianoforte, Cash Rs. 780.

Or 12 monthly instalments at Rs. 72.

Or 24 do. do. „ 38.

Zinc lined Packing Case, Rs. 25 extra. Delivered free at any Railway Stations, Bombay or Poona.

Address : MARCKS & Co., Limited,

Sole Agents for the Pianofortes of Messrs.

SCHIEDMAYER and SOEHNE.

AUTHORISED.

THE *BOMBAY GAZETTE* POONA AGENCY.

FROM this date we have appointed Messrs. COOPER, MADON and Co. our Agents at Poona for the sale of

The *Bombay Gazette* Daily

„ „ „ Overland Summary

„ „ „ Weekly Budget

„ „ „ Bi-weekly

The Indian Travellers' Guide

Maclean's Guide to Bombay

And for all other publications issuing from this Office.

Apply at Messrs. COOPER, MADON & Co. Branch Establishment, East Street, Poona.

COMMERCIAL INTELLIGENCE

MONDAY EVENING, MAY 7.

REUTER'S financial telegram of Saturday reports a further fall of ⅛d. in the price of Silver at 42⅛d. per oz. ; and Rupee Securities, following suit, were ⅛ per cent. lower, at £67⅞ for Fours, and £71⅞ for 4½ per cents. Indian Sterling Loan was down another half per cent. at 105½. The market rate of discount on 6 months' sight Indian Bank Bills was ½ per cent. higher at 2½ per cent. ; but other rates were unaltered.

Our Saturday's report conveyed the latest advices to hand by wire concerning Cotton. The only additional news regarding General Produce is that last week's Imports of Linseed were 23,000 quarters, or 14,000 quarters more than in the preceding week.

The Bank of Bombay return for the week ending on Saturday shows the following changes :—

Public Deposits at Head Office	Inc.	Rs.25,88,041
Do. do. Branches	Inc.	„ 86,611
Other Deposits	Dec.	„ 19,06,311
Government Securities	Dec.	„ 6,76,023
Loans	Inc.	„ 9,25,382
Bills Discounted	Inc.	„ 4,91,897
Cash with other Banks	Dec.	„ 1,56,490
Cash and Currency Notes	Inc.	„ 1,51,703

The figures given above show a greater increase in trade requirements than has been indicated by the Bank's return for some time past, a large falling-off being disclosed in Private Deposits, and a considerable increase both in Loans and Bills discounted. Altogether the expansion of the trade demand during the past week is represented by about 33½ lakhs, and that the Bank's Cash Balance shows an increase of a lakh and-a-half instead of a serious diminution is mainly owing, it will be noticed, to the large increase in Government Deposits which had taken place since the previous Saturday.

COTTON.—Our local market opened again with a firm feeling, and as the day advanced, and a good demand, in which exporters participated to some extent, was felt for ready stuff, quotations generally advanced Re. 1 to Rs. 2 per candy, a large business being reported ; though in the case of Bhownugger, the high prices asked prevented anything of importance being done. Julgaum has had the chief call to-day, and some 2,000-2,500 bales of this description are reported to have been taken, at Rs. 198-206 per candy. Wadwan has attracted a good deal of attention, and has changed hands to the extent of nearly 1,000 bales, at Rs. 204-214. Bengals also have been much sought after, and the sales of these sum up at least 600-700 bales, at Rs. 178-89. The other principal purchases have consisted of Khangaum, at Rs. 203-10½ ; Naggur, at Rs. 205-10½ ; Dhollera proper, at Rs 199; Barsee, at Rs. 216½-22 ; Akola, at Rs. 200; Dharwar, at Rs. 210-12 ; and Western, at Rs. 198 per candy.

WHEAT.—There has been rather less enquiry in this market to-day ; but a moderate business is reported in Ekdani, and the market is firm at our last quotations.

SEEDS also are firm and unchanged in value, and transactions to a fair extent have transpired in *Linseed* and *Cawnpore* and *Delhi Rapeseed*.

The Receipts of Produce into Bombay on Saturday were as follows :—

Cotton	9,199	bales.
Wheat	91,889	cwt.
Linseed	19,417	„
Rapeseed	12,363	„
Gingelly	635	„
Poppy Seed	10,492	„
Groundnuts	1,034	„

FREIGHTS are very quiet at previous quotations. We hear of relets to-day for Havre at 18s. 9d. per ton, and for Dunkirk at the same rate.

EXCHANGE has been weak and declining again to-day, and we have to note a fall of 3-32d. in Bank Bills, and 1-16d. on other lines from Saturday's final rates, the market, however, closing steady at the decline. The lower rates brought out some Private Paper, and during the day 3 months' sight Credits were sold to a fair extent at 1s. 4¼d. and Francs at 1·71½. Some forward demand was also done between Banks at 1s. 4½d. We quote :—

Bank Bills on demand	...	1s. 4¼d.	per rupee
Do. Telegraphic	...	1s. 4¼d.	„
Do. 3 months' sight.		1s. 4 3-16d.	„
Credits do.	...	1s. 4 9-32d.	„
Francs do.	...	1·71½.	„

GOVERNMENT PAPER has been a slack market to-day, very little business having been done either for money or account. Fours for cash have been at 100¼ during the greater part of the day, but closed a little weaker at 100 3-16. For the next account 100⅛ has been the quotation, and 99⅞ to 15-16 for the end of June. 4½ per cents. are 106 nominal.

SHARES.—There has been very little passing in this market to-day in any description, and enquiry for Mill Scrip has been almost absent. The few changes in our list are an advance of Rs. 5 in Framji Petit ; and a decline of 2½ in Queen. Mofussil Press are down Rs. 2½ ; and Bombay Ice Re. 1. Badham Pile are Re. 1 ihgher. Oriental Loan have declined Re. 1. Bank of Bombay shares are Rs. 2½ higher.

BOMBAY BILL AND STOCK LISTS.

BANKS.

—	Shares.	Amt.	Paid up.	Last Dividend.	Cash Rate.
INDIAN BANKS.		Rs.	Rs.		Rs.
Bank of Bombay	20,000	500	all	7 pct.	835
Bank of Bengal	42,000	500	all	10 do.	890xd
Bank of Madras	10,000	500	all	14 do.	745
EXCHANGE BANK.					
Agra Bank	10,000	£	£	6 do.	115
Hong. and Shang. B. Corporation	40,000	100	all	17½ do.	449
National Bank of India	37,320	$125 / 250		5 pct.	130

PRESS COMPANIES.

Akbar Cotton	200	1,250	1,250	Rs. 75	1,200xd
Albert Ginning Co.	100	500	500	Rs.	425
Albert Press Co., Kurrachee	100	1,100	1,100	Rs. 100	905
Apollo Press Co. (small shares)	750	400	400	Rs. 20	245
Bellary	620	1,000	1,000	Rs. 20	250
Breul's Cawnpore P. Co., Ld	0	200	200	Rs. 16	110xd
Bombay Cotton Press.	100	125	125	Rs. 15	182¼
Colaba Press Co.	0	1,880	1,880	Rs. 600	595
Dhollera P. & G. Co.	0	300	300	12	105
East India Press Co.	0	,000	1,000	Rs. 130	1,175
English Press & Mfg. Co., Ld.	400	250	...	..	250
Fort Press Co.	150	8,500	8,500	Rs. 60	1200
French Press Co.	900	500	500	Rs. 80	500
Harvey & Sabapathy Co., Ld.	450	500	500	Rs. 25	400
Khamgaum Cotton Press Co.	240	450	all	Rs. 45	325
Manmar Manfg. Co	1,000	250	250	Rs. 10	195
Mercantile Press	1,500	125	125	Rs. 5	71½
Mofussil Co.	3,125	400	400	Rs. 0	400
New Berar Cotton Ginning & Press Co.	1,250	500	500	Rs. 60	520
New Indian Press	4,000	125	125	Rs. 10	85
Prince of W. Press	600	500	100	Rs. 30	280
Sabapathy Press Co. Ld., (Bellary.)	500	500	500	Rs. 50	440xd
Sind Press Co.	400	2,000	750	Rs. 50	475
Sind & Punjaub Cotton Press Co.	100	1,000	1,000	Rs. 120	1,225
Sassoon Press Co.	300	500	500	25	500
Volkart Press Co.	605	1,000	1,000	F	650
South well & stin.	1 000			...	30

MISCELLANEOUS

Alcock Ashdown & Co Ld.	1,000 / 750	200 / 200	200 / 150	10 p.ct	200 / 154
Badham Pile & Co. Ld	4,000	100	100	Rs. 16	158
Bapty Co., Ld.	325		185	Rs. 14	54
Bombay Land & Building Co., Ld.		500	100	2-3p.c	100
Bombay Flour Mill Co.	750	500	500	10 p.c	800
Bombay Saw Mills	600	1,000	1,000	..	100
Bombay Ice Manufacturing Co., Limited.	1,250	100	100	...	94
Bombay & Burmah Trading Corporation.	1,000	2,500	1,500	Rs. 135	3,100
Do. (3rd Issue)	2,000	62	375	Rs. 33½	780
Bombay Municipal Bonds	—	—	—	5 p.c.	105
Clydesdale Dyeing Co	1,000	500	500	—	510
Cooper, Madon & Co. Ld.	3,000	00	100	Rs. 10	67½
Geyer & Co., Ld.	500	100	40	...	41
Indian Guarantee Suretyship Association	5,000	100	10	10 p.c.	9½
Kaiser-i-Hind [illegible] Mining Co., Limited	42,000	25	25		9
Kurrachee Lighterage Co., Ld.	500	256	250	...	190
Kemp & Co. Ld.	4,000	200	175	Rs. 26	371
Marcks & Co., Ld.	4,000	30	100	Rs. 10	97
Napier Hotel Co.	300	100	100	13 p.ct	80
Napier Foundry and M'fg. Co.	1,500	100	100	..	104xd
Oriental Government Security Life Assurance Company	5,000	200	50	10 p.c.	120
Oriental Loan Association	5,000	20	20	8 p. c.	17
Pearse and Co., Ld.	1,000	100	100	Rs. 1[illegible]	40
Port Canning Co.	8,000	000	1,000	R 19	375
Phillips & Co., Ld.	4,000	100	100	p.c.	119
Soundy & Co., Ld.	1,000	100	100	9 p.c.	85
Telephone Co., Ld.	12,200	25	25	Rs. 2	8
Treacher & Co., Ld.	2,000	500	500	Rs. 100	1,305
Thacker & Co., Ld.	1,500	100	100	Rs. 15	200
Western India Flour Mills	000	125	125	nil	40
M. Mody & Co	1,000	200		p	160
Berars Oil Mills Co., Ld.	1,250	100	All	..	90

DOMESTIC OCCURRENCES.

THE CHARGE FOR NOTIFYING A DOMESTIC OCCURRENCE IS TWO RUPEES ; THE ANNOUNCEMENT MUST BE AUTHENTICATED.

EUROPE.

BIRTH.

SHEWAN—April 25, at Glasgow, the wife of A. Shewan, Bo. C. S., of a daughter.

BOMBAY.

DEATH.

BATLIBOI—May 7, at her residence at Khumbala Hill, Bai Goolbai, the widow of the late Mr. Limji Jamsetji Batliboi daughter of late Mr. Dadabhoy Nusserwanji Cama, aged 57. Deeply regretted by friends and relatives. The funeral will take place at 7 o'clock this morning.

OTHER PRESIDENCIES.

BIRTHS.

McCARTHY—April 28, at Naini Tal, the wife of Lieutenant G A McCarthy, 30th Bengal Infantry, of a daughter.

NOWLAW—April 27, at Khagole, Dinapore, the wife of Mr G D Nowlaw, E I R, of a son.

WOOD—April 25, at Woodbine Factory, Dibrugrah, Assam, the wife of J Montgomery Wood, of a son.

MARRIAGES.

BUSKIN—WILKINS—April 30, at Gya, by the Rev W F Thompson, Chaplain of Dinapore, Alexander Buskin, of Kehunia Factory, Gorakhpur, to Laura May, eldest daughter of Colonel W H Wilkins, B S C, and Survey of India.

MUNRO—STAPLETON—May 1, at Saint Paul's Cathedral, Calcutta, by the Revd. Arthur Kitchin, M A, Senior Chaplain, Thomas R Munro, of the Calcutta Port Commission, to Annette E Stapleton, second daughter of the late W H Stapleton, Esq., Audit Office, Somerset House.

DEATH.

HAINES—April 8, at Prome, Lower Burmah, Maud Molyneux, the dearly loved wife of Captain G S Haines, 1st Battalion, Cheshire Regiment, and youngest daughter of the late Lieutenant-Colonel F G Crossman.

The Bombay Gazette

TUESDAY, MAY 8, 1888.

THE Indian politicians who are disappointed because thus far Lord Dufferin has not been able to gratify any of their aspirations in the direction of representative government have been, as it has more than once explained to them, a little hasty and a little too exacting in regard to a statesman who is only one of many with whom it lies to determine whether or not there shall be an immediate movement forward. The determining word, it may once again be observed, will have to be spoken not in India but in England, and though now it is quite possible that it will not be spoken in Lord Dufferin's term of office, we may not have to wait long for some fulfilment at the hands of the Unionist Government of a well remembered promise in the Viceroy's Jubilee Day speech. This we understand will shortly be seen—an effort by a very eminent and influential ex-official now in England to interpret for the public at home those recent political movements in India of which the National Congress, despite its admitted defects, is the most articulate expression. And if we are not misinformed upon the point that will be a preliminary to legislative changes which will go far to meet the more reasonable and practical of prevalent aspirations. The present Unionist Government are not only very strongly under Liberal influence, but they seem definitely to have abandoned the distrustful methods of the older Conservatism, and it is believed that one of their next demonstrations of the new spirit which moves them will be in a direction distinctly encouraging to those who have formed Liberal views in regard to Indian policy. There are, we are informed, no surprises in store. Such, at all events, as there may be will be broken by a preliminary justification, in an appropriate channel of communication, of the advance for which the minds of some at least of her Majesty's advisers are already well prepared.

WE have very carefully refrained from giving currency or factitious importance to "unpleasant rumours" which the less considerate *St. James's Gazette* joyfully re-echoes. That journal is guilty of the fault which it attributes to its Metropolitan contemporaries ; it says too much and too little. When a "Cabinet Minister" is spoken of in connection with the draft of an important letter too much is said, unless the writer has made up his mind to go further, and by giving the name of the Minister in question enable the well-informed readers to apply the verifying faculty to the story in its complete form. This is the version of the inception of the Nizam's offer of the sixty lakhs given by the *St. James's Gazette* :—"It is now said that the idea was started when Abdul Huk, a Hyderabad Official, was in England last summer ; and his account of the matter is, we hear, that it was suggested to him in London by 'a Cabinet Minister,' whose name is mentioned. This same Cabinet Minister even drafted a letter for the use of the Nizam in making the offer! The draft was taken to Hyderabad on Abdul Huk's return, when the Nizam was pressed to carry out the suggestion, though he knew, as all his advisers must have known, that he had not the money for the purpose. Possibly he hoped—perhaps he was told that the offer would not be accepted—the 'Cabinet Minister' and his colleagues would be sufficiently pleased if it were made. However that may be, we know the offer was made, and we also know that when it was announced last autumn we were assured by the *Times* that the step taken by the Nizam was entirely on his own initiative. 'Spontaneous' was the term applied to it by a writer in that paper, who declared that he was the only person in England acquainted with the Nizam's motive." The writer sufficiently relieves his conscience by stating that the story of the Cabinet Minister is not to be believed for a moment, and we quite concur with him ; but, when he goes on to say that it is a most mischievous one to set afloat, we are constrained to add that it is equally mischievous to give it currency without affording the public the means of estimating the degree of credibility which ought reasonably to attach to it.

Who is the "Cabinet Minister whose name is mentioned?" Clearly he may be any one of twelve men who are all more or less aspersed, while none of them is sufficiently indicated to justify denial or refutation. It might naturally occur to some people who believe that there may be something in the story, that the Secretary of State for India may have taken the trouble to draft a letter for the Nizam to sign in evidence of his desire to aid in a great and important Imperial work. It is very unfair to Lord Cross to leave him exposed to suppositions which are so vague that the fact of noticing them might be unfavourably interpreted. *Qui s'excuse s'accuse.* But if the name which forms an integral part of the fable be frankly stated, there will be no longer any difficulty in confounding the fabulist. That being so, and knowing that the name which the *St. James's Gazette* does not mention is that of the one man who is the most unlikely to be entrapped into an intrigue like that suspected, we deem it best to give it in black and white. Does any one who has even heard of the character for self-possession, for prudence, and especially for perspicuity in all that relates to questions within the domain of finance which Mr. Goschen enjoys, believe that the present Chancellor of the Exchequer is the man to hob-nob with the representative of a Native Court and draft a letter for him to take out to his Sovereign for signature, in hopes thereby to lighten the labours of Mr. Westland in preparing the Indian Budget? This is really what we are to believe if we are to take the story of which the mythical Cabinet Minister is an essential part in its integrity—if we may be pardoned for using that word in such connection. "The Cabinet Minister whose name is mentioned" is the Right Honourable G. J. Goschen, M.P. To write the name is to confute the story of a live Cabinet Minister drafting a real letter for the Nizam to sign. Was there a letter of another kind ; a phantasm ; a vision, which like Macbeth's aereal dagger marshalled H. H. the Nizam the way that he would go? Beyond all question some such letter has been in the air since last September, when the offer of sixty lakhs was made. That the Nizam was personally quite willing to take his share of the burden of defending the frontier of India against foreign aggression was well known, the offer of his army and his sword made to the Viceroy during the Rawal Pindi Conference being historical. There was nothing therefore altogether astonishing or inherently improbable in the announcement suddenly made in London that his Highness had made an offer of help princely in its munificence The proffer of the sixty lakhs soon came to be attributed to an external source, and that circumstance cannot be regarded as altogether fortuitous. In a letter to the *Standard* on the 17th April asking the public to suspend its judgment in regard to the action of the Sirdar Diler Jung it is stated that his true cause of offence would perhaps turn out to be that he "had pressed upon his young master the Nizam a policy of closer accord and more active participation in Imperial matters." This shows that in London there are people who believe that the Sirdar had a good deal to do with the offer of the sixty lakhs.

It did not escape notice at the time that the announcement of the offer first appeared not in India but in the columns of the *Times*. When the object of the offer was in some danger of being misunderstood a letter appeared in that journal in large type, and "Political," whoever he may be, stated that he knew that the offer was to be made, and that he was the only person in England who was cognizant of it. Obviously an important personage in England was aware of the Nizam's intentions before the Nizam had written the letter to the Viceroy, and obviously by pre-arrangement he communicated early intelligence of the interesting fact to Printing House Square, subsequently emphasising the political significance of the offer in a letter to which unusual prominence was given. Who was "Political?" There have been surmises, one pointing to Lord Randolph Churchill as the writer of the letter. His lordship had once before given the *Times* priority of important information. At that time, at all events, Lord Randolph Churchill had long ceased to be a Cabinet Minister, and no one supposes that he drafted the letter which the Nizam signed. The circumstances are involved as yet in a little obscurity. That the matter was discussed in London before it was heard of in Hyderabad cannot be regarded as proved ; but the facts indicated forbid absolute credence in the spontaneity spoken of by "Political." The Minister was not consulted before the offer was made ; but it is certain that what the Minister and Hyderabad knew not of "Political" understood, if not wisely yet too well. Who was "Political?" Was he the Cabinet Minister of Hyderabad imaginings?

To the small circle of acquaintances who met him when he passed through Bombay during the rains of 1886 on his way homeward for consecration, the news of the death of Bishop Parker in Central Africa will cause great regret. He was better known in Northern India than on this side, but the energy and administrative capacity which he had shown as secretary of the Church Missionary Society in that part of India were highly appreciated by all who had the opportunity of judging of his work. His selection for the Bishopric of Eastern Equatorial Africa, in succession to Bishop Hannington, was in itself a testimony to his capacity and missionary zeal, for there was an eager competition for the honour of filling the place of the murdered Bishop, upwards of twenty clergymen offering themselves within a few days. No post in the mission field had less to recommend it except to men of genuine devotion to the cause, and it is impossible to think of this young missionary Bishop—for he was only thirty-five—so quickly following his martyred predecessor without seeing in it a very striking illustration of the missionary energy of our time—an energy which Sir William Hunter in his recent lecture on the religions of India declared to be "the highest modern expression of the world-wide national life of the English race."

A CALCUTTA paper, which seems to think that rather too much is being made of the Deccan Mining affair, mentions that the Nizam takes little or no interest in the matter. This is hardly correct. The Nizam, we believe, has shown at least as much concern over the not very happy placing of his seven lakhs or so as the members of his Government. Nor is it true that, as the *Englishman* says, the Sirdar Diler-ul-Mulk will "probably go to England by the next mail"—unless, indeed, it is a good deal easier for him to go to England than it was for him to come to Bombay at the end of last week to consult counsel. The Sirdar, we believe, had arranged to do this, but he found it more convenient to see counsel at Secunderabad, albeit that this involved a payment of Rs. 2,000 a day to one of them.

THE Bombay Municipal Corporation discussed at their meeting yesterday a scheme which has emanated from Mr. Charles, Acting Municipal Commissioner, of improving Church Gate Street by making it of an uniform width of seventy-five feet. It is proposed to take up gradually the land required for the purpose as opportunities offer Sir Henry Morland, who was in charge of the proposal to lay down for the present the improvement line of the street, as recommended by the Commissioner, said that the scheme was estimated to cost about a lakh-and-a-half. The proposal was sanctioned by the Corporation. On the motion of Mr. Dosabhoy Framjee, the meeting, by a majority of votes, sanctioned a grant-in-aid of Rs. 80 per month towards the medical education of females attending the Grant Medical College.

THE Committee of the Bombay Institution for Deaf-Mutes beg thankfully to acknowledge the receipt of Rs. 500, the generous donation of the Nawab Ahsunallah Khan Bahadur, of Dacca, to the funds of the Institution.

HIS HIGHNESS the Maharaja Holkar contributes Rs. 200 to the Fawcett Memorial Fund.

A TELEGRAM received in Calcutta announces that the tenders for the new loan amount to £10,800,000.

A TERRIFIC storm visited Moradabad on Monday uprooting nearly all the trees, unroofing almost every bungalow, and killing 150 natives. The hail stones were of unusual size.

HIS HIGHNESS the Maharaja of Cooch Behar's children have arrived in Simla to spend the season, the Maharajah and Maharani following later on.

Two men, Khan Mahomed and his son, Chirag Din, have been committed for trial by the District Magistrate, Ferozepore, for shooting the Nawab of Mamdote.

THE new Viceregal Lodge at Simla, although far on the road to completion, will not, it is expected, be ready for occupation by Lord and Lady Dufferin. It is said, however, that their Excellencies are resolved to give at least one dance in the new house.

IT is reported that six houses will be taken at Murree for Ayub Khan and his friends ; and accommodation for the bulk of his followers will be provided in Rawalpindi city.

THE Nawab Bahadur of Murshidabad lost the medal and the sanad of his much prized Order of Knight of the Indian Empire, along with other valuables, during the recent conflagration in that city.

AT a public meeting held at Simla it was resolved, if possible, to arrange for a race meeting there this season. To carry out this object, and to place the arrangements for future race meetings and gymkhanas on a more popular footing, it was also resolved that the following should be asked each to nominate a steward :—The United Service Club, the New Club, the Viceroy's Staff, the Commander-in-Chief's Staff, the Batteries quartered at Jutogh, the Regiments at Dugshai, Subathu, and Amballa, and the Depot at Kasauli. The date for the current season's meeting has not yet been fixed.

THE Indian Tea Supply Association is making strenuous efforts to cultivate a taste for tea among the natives of India ; but it does not always receive the co-operation it deserves. A proposal to push the sale of teas through the agencies of Sub-Post Offices in the Punjab has been negatived by the Postal authorities. The Punjab Railway authorities have, on the other hand, been more generous, and the Agent of the Association has been granted a pass over the North-Western Railway, with the object of opening out tea agencies wherever this can be done.

A SPECIAL vote of thanks has been recorded by her Excellency the Countess of Dufferin to Major Harry Cooper, for the excellent work performed by him during the period he was honorary secretary to the fund which bears her Ladyship's name, and which appointment he has now handed over to Mr. W. R. Lawrence, C. S.

COLONEL CONWAY-GORDON has returned to Simla. Notwithstanding the abolition of his office, he continues to bear the designation of Director-General of Railways, in addition to being an *ex-officio* Deputy Secretary to the Government of India in the Public Works Department, though it is probable that the former office may, before long, be changed into that of Inspector of Railways.

THE Rev. W. W. Elwes, M.A., Chaplain at the Mount, has been appointed to act as Archdeacon of Madras, during the absence on furlough for six months, or until further orders, of the Ven. J. F. Browne, B.D. We regret to have to add that he continues to suffer from a protracted attack of fever, and is not therefore able to assume charge of the new duties assigned to him.

AT Surabaya, in Netherlands India, an enterprising individual has been training a couple of cassowries to draw a carriage. Much good is expected from the success of the experiment. The main difficulty lies in the liability of the birds to fly away with passengers and all.

MR. SUBBARAYA SASTRY, the Brahmin student of the Madras Christian College, whose proposed acceptance, last Sunday, of baptism, and entrance into the Christian Church, has been one of the chief causes of the excitement at the College, has yielded to the entreaties of his relatives, and resolved not to forsake the faith of his fathers. He has since gone home to his relatives.

A LIMITED liability company is being formed for diamond digging in Madras, with a capital of £190,000. The company proposes to acquire 250 acres or thereabouts of freehold land, with the perpetual mining rights, situated in the district of Anantapur, in Madras, and also the perpetual mining rights of 304 acres or thereabouts situated in the same district. The price to be paid for the property and rights is £160,000, payable as to £60,000 in cash, and £100,000 in shares of the company to be issued as fully-paid.

WHILE admitting that "if the Christian College were a Hindu institution like Pacheappa's, it would cost the Hindu community an immense deal of money, all of which is now saved by the pious Christians of Scotland undertaking the cost." The *Hindu* states that "there is a strong feeling among educated and wealthy," Hindus in Madras that "whatever may be the advantages of Missionary institutions from an educational point of view the nation's feeling of self-respect and its attachment to its own religion should impel it to get out of its present state of dependence."

THE prettily laid-out gardens on the Embankment will shortly be further adorned by the erection of a statue of the late Sir Bartle Frere, the cost of which has been defrayed by public subscription. The site chosen is midway between the statues of Outram and William Tyndale, and opposite the fine new block of buildings in Whitehall Court. The Prince of Wales, who has greatly interested himself in the undertaking, will probably perform the unveiling ceremony. "As to whether Sir Bartle Frere, quite earned the high tribute about to be paid to his memory," says the *Pall Mall Gazette*, "opinions will differ ; but every one will agree that if a statue was required at all, it could not be more suitably placed. The 'prancing proconsul,' supported on one side by the Bible and on the other side by the Sword, not unfitly symbolizes our widely-scattered Empire, and the part taken in its establishment by men of whom Frere was a type."

A CORRESPONDENT, writing from Baku, on the Caspian, on board steamer for Uzun-Ada, on April 2, says :—Dr. Lansdell has accomplished the European portion of his journey (of 4,200 miles) in safety. The Russian authorities, moreover, have given him every facility and permission that he asked. He was twice snow-blocked between Moscow and the Crimea, and it was not until he reached Sebastopol that the ground was free from snow. By special telegram of the Minister of Finance Dr. Lansdell's luggage (which amounts in all to about a ton in weight) was allowed to pass through from Batoum unopened and free, and is sent forward towards Kuldja, whither the traveller is following. He expected to spend Sunday, April 8, in Merv, and the Sunday following probably in Bokhara, the journey being performed by the new Trans-Caspian railway.

DESPITE the unreasoning opposition of the Nagpore Brahmins, Mr. Mackenzie, Chief Commissioner of the Central Provinces, is persevering in his design to introduce some useful measure of technical education into the districts under his charge. As a beginning, he is arranging to have drawing taught in the High Schools, and proposes to extend the system gradually to the Middle and Lower Primary Schools. The rudiments of physical science are also to be taught in the High Schools, the primers compulsory for entrance candidates to the Calcutta University, to which the Central Provinces High Schools are affiliated, being prescribed as the medium of instruction. Agricultural science is to be added to the regular curriculum of the superior vernacular schools, and provision will be made for imparting instruction in engineering to students who choose to pursue that branch of study.

TELEGRAMS.

[REUTER'S TELEGRAMS.]

THE BOULANGER PROPAGANDA.

PARIS, MAY 6.

General Boulanger's "History of the German Invasion of France in 1870" has been published.

2,500,000 copies have been distributed gratis throughout France.

THE PEACE OF EUROPE.

BERLIN, MAY 6.

In course of an interview with the American Senator, Carl Schurz, who in 1848 had participated in the revolutionary movement in the south of Germany and escaped into Switzerland, Prince Bismarck said he was confident of the maintenance of peace in Europe.

The Czar's word, the Chancellor declared, was mightier than the Panslavist intrigues.

In conclusion, he said, he apprehended nothing from the Boulanger adventures.

THE JUNAGADH-VERAWAL RAILWAY.

(FROM OUR OWN CORRESPONDENT.)

VERAWAL, MAY 7.

His Highness the Nawab Saheb of Junagadh and suite arrived here, by rail from Junagadh, on Thursday. A large crowd of people from the surrounding villages was seen at Keshowd and Malia, who greeted his Highness with joy and delivered addresses, offering congratulations and thanking his Highness for providing them with railway communication. Thousands of people went out from here to meet his Highness, who was received by Captain Kennedy, Assistant Political Agent, when the train stopped.

The town was decorated with flags. The streets were thronged with people anxiously waiting to greet his Highness.

His Highness was pleased to open a Mahomedan Madresa which has been established by a rich Memon family of Zaveri, near this place, and who has spent a large some of money on its erection.

His Highness granted the site, which is worth nearly Rs. 7,000, and contributed Rs. 1,000 in cash towards the expenses.

Dresses of bonour were given to the three Zaveri's brothers before a large assembly, for their encouragement of education. Captain Kennedy was present.

On Saturday evening a public Durbar was held by his Highness in a large maidan near the Lighthouse. There were more than five thousand people present. Addresses from the inhabitants of Verawal, Patan, Sootrapada, and Charwad Mahals, were read, to all of which his Highness replied. Some verses, specially composed for the occasion by Mr. Haridass Gigabhai Chorwad and Chhotolal Jadavarai Malia, Wahivatdars, and others, were read. Captain Kennedy was also present on this occasion.

His Highness went yesterday to Patan, where a Durbar was also held, and merchants and cultivators were formally introduced. There was a very large crowd of people from the surrounding villages to witness his Highness's entry in state.

It is expected that the railway will be opened in October next.

AYUB KHAN IN KARACHI.

(FROM OUR OWN CORRESPONDENT.)

SIMLA, MAY 7.

The Sirdars Ayub and Hashim Khan with twenty Sirdars and fifty followers arrived in Karachi yesterday, where they were received by the Collector and Political Agent. The remainder of the party were expected to arrive this morning.

[REUTER'S TELEGRAMS.]

STEAMER MOVEMENTS.

LIVERPOOL, MAY 5.

The Hall Line steamer Branksome Hall arrived here from Kurrachee this morning.

SUEZ, MAY 5.

The P. and O. Co.'s steamer Mirzapore arrived here from Colombo this morning.

SINGAPORE, MAY 7.

The P. and O. Co.'s s.s. Tanjore left here for Bombay at 9 a.m. to-day.

COLOMBO, MAY 7.

H. M. S. Porpoise from Aden arrived.

Mail steamer Venetia from Chao arrived.

French mail steamer Tanais from Calcutta arrived.

COMMERCIAL AND FINANCIAL NEWS.

LONDON, MAY 5.

The Liverpool Cotton Market closed firm. Surats firm.

Good Fair Dhollera	4⅛
Exchange on India, 30 days' sight	1s. 4 1-16d.
2¾ per cent. Consols for account	99⅜
4 per cent. Rupee Paper	67⅞
4½ per cent. do.	71⅞
3½ per cent. Sterling Loan	105½
4½ per cent. French Rentes	105⅛
Bar Silver	42¼

TELEGRAPHIC LINE REPORT.

(MAY 7.)

STATE OF INTERNATIONAL COMMUNICATION.

GREAT BRITAIN.—*Via* Teheran, perfect. *Via* Turkey, perfect. *Via* Suez, perfect.
CONTINENT OF EUROPE.—*Via* Teheran, perfect. *Via* Turkey, perfect. *Via* Suez, perfect.
AMERICA.—*Via* Brest, perfect. *Via* Valentia, perfect. *Via* Direct Cable, perfect.
AUSTRALIA.—*Via* Penang, perfect. *Via* Amoor, perfect.
CHINA.—*Via* Penang, perfect. *Via* Amoor, perfect. Bangkok route to Siam interrupted.

THERMOMETER READINGS.

SUNDAY NIGHT, MAY 6.

10 p.m.	81·2

MONDAY, MAY 7.

6 a.m.	78·4
10 a.m.	84·9
2 p.m.	87·0
4 p.m.	85·6

GENERAL BOULANGER'S ELECTION FUND.

THE *Central News* says:—The source from which General Boulanger has derived the money to defray the expenses in connection with his agitation is American, but the funds are now controlled, and have been used in furtherance of the Boulangist propaganda, by a well-known Frenchman, the Duc de Dino, formerly the Marquis de Talleyrand Perigord. The Duke, who has had a stormy career, has twice married American wives. From his first wife, Miss Curtis of New York, who brought him a small fortune, he was divorced under the Naquet law, while still Marquis de Talleyrand Perigord. He then married Mrs. Frederick Stephens, of New York, who had previously obtained a divorce from her husband in order to marry the Marquis. Mrs. Stephens was the only child and heiress of Mr. Lamson, a rich citizen of New York, who died many years ago, leaving her a fortune now estimated at between five and six million dollars. The Duc de Dino consequently now disposes of perhaps 2,000,000fr. per annum. He has great political ambition, and is an advanced Radical, a Freethinker, and a most intimate friend of M. Henri Rochefort. Some years ago he unsuccessfully contested a seat in the Chamber for Valencay, and, now that he is a man of means, he has determined to ally himself with the General.

MILITARY NEWS.

THE appointment of Queen's aide-de-camp, for which the Governor-General of the Red Sea littoral, and Commandant at Suakim, has been selected, is a much-prized reward, and although in Colonel Kitchener's case it will carry no pay at present, it gives him the rank of full Colonel in the Army, whilst still but a Captain substantively in the corps of Royal Engineers. "What this means, in a professional sense," says the military writer in the *World*, "may be judged from the fact that it was lately decided that the command of a regiment should not qualify a Lieut.-Colonel for promotion to Colonel's rank. Thus Colonel Kitchener, a soldier of seventeen years' service, secures at the age of thirty-seven a position which men with twice his service are to be denied. There seems, however, to be a general consensus of opinion everywhere that he fully deserves what he has got."

THE officers of the Egyptian Army talk of presenting Colonel Hallam Parr with a sword of honour on his retirement from the Khedive's service, to mark their sense of his worth both as a soldier and a comrade. Colonel Parr has won general respect in Egypt, and from the Khedive downwards regret is expressed that the condition of his health should have influenced him in throwing up an appointment for which he was eminently qualified.

DEPARTURE OF PARSEE CRICKETERS FOR ENGLAND.

THE second team of Parsee cricketers left last evening for England by the Austro-Hungarian s.s. Poseidon. The first team went home about two years ago, avowedly with the object of paying homage to the noble game in the home of cricket, and the second team, although it claims to be stronger than its predecessor, has not left these shores with any high expectations of winning laurels in England. Profiting by the experiences of the pioneer company of Parsee cricketers, they have stipulated for the exclusion of professionals from the home teams. They have arranged, up to now, to play thirty matches in all, the first of which will be held at Leyton on the 7th June with the Gentlemen of Essex County Cricket Club. They have, besides, accepted a challenge sent to them by the Cambridge University Long Vacation Club. The programme has been arranged for them by their agent, Mr. C. W. Alcock, Secretary to the Surrey County Cricket Club, to whom they are very thankful for having obtained very advantageous terms from some of the home teams. They also heartily thank the Bombay Gymkhana for allowing them the use of their ground for practice. Since we last published a list of their names, the team has been considerably strengthened by the addition of two or three more good cricketers; and the company may now be called very fairly representative of Parsee cricket in Bombay. The revised list of names is as follows:—Messrs. P. D. Kanga (secretary and captain), M. D. Kanga, J. M. Divecha, D. C. Pundole, R. D. Cooper, M. E. Pavri, D. S. Mehta, D. F. Dubash, A. D. Watcha, N. C. Bapasola, D. N. Writer, S. H. Harvar, J. M. Morenas, and K. R. Irani. The cricketers were decorated with flowers by some of their friends and relatives, who were present at the Apollo Bunder to see them off.

INSTALLATION OF A VICAR.

ON the morning of Sunday last, the 6th instant, the Church of St. Michael, Upper Mahim, was the scene of a most interesting and imposing ceremony, the occasion being the installation of the Rev. Father G. F. DeSilva as Vicar of the Church. The reverend gentleman has been appointed Vicar of the parish for the second time after a prolonged absence, and the great popularity in which he is held was shown by the fact that almost all the Roman Catholic inhabitants of Mahim and other neighbouring villages assembled at the Church on the 6th instant. A triumphal arch, surmounted by an appropriate motto and greeting, and decorated with flags and evergreens, was raised in front of the Church to welcome the new Vicar. The Church was also beautifully decorated with flags, &c. At about half-past nine the assembled parishioners formed into a procession, and received the Rev. Father at the entrance of the Church, where two addresses of welcome were presented to him. The first, in English, was read out by Mr. V. J. Dias, and the second, in Portuguese, was read by Mr. M. F. Dias, senior. At the conclusion of the Portuguese address, Mr. Dias, senior, exclaimed aloud in Portuguese "Long live the Rev. Fr. G. F. DeSilva. Long live the Bishop of Damaun. Long live Pope Leo XIII." The shout was taken up and repeated with great enthusiasm by the people. The Rev. Father DeSilva then made an appropriate reply, thanking the people for the warm welcome they had given him, and especially Mr. V. J. Dias and Mr. M. F. Dias for the kindness and courtesy with which they had spoken of him. The new Vicar then, accompanied by Rev. Father Azavedo, proceeded in procession to the chief altar, where the latter read out the certificate of provision from his Lordship the Bishop of Damaun, announcing the formal nomination of Father DeSilva as Vicar of the Church.

The Bandora band, which was present, then sang and played the *Te Deum*. The new Vicar, assisted by the Rev. Fathers Azavedo and J. C. Pereira, celebrated High Mass at 10 o'clock, after which Father DeSilva delivered a most impressive sermon, in the course of which he laid particular stress on the necessity of peace and harmony in the parish. After mass the enthusiastic parishioners, all of whom seemed to be extremely gratified by the return of Father DeSilva, crowded to the parochial hall to offer their personal felicitations to the new Vicar, and the number was so large that there was hardly any standing room left, and it was more than an hour before the Vicar could extricate himself from his numerous admirers.

FORTHCOMING EVENTS.

May 9.—Town Council, 3 p.m.
Quetta Spring Meeting.
" 10.—Municipal Corporation, 3 p.m.
" 11.—Departure of M. S. Siam.
" 12.—Month of Ramazan commences.
Quetta Spring Meeting.
" 14.—Small Causes Court closes.
Municipal Corporation, 3 p.m.
" 16.—Town Council, 3 p.m.
" 17.—Municipal Corporation, 3 p.m.
" 18.—Departure of M. S. Shannon.
" 20.—Pentecost.
" 20.—Whit Monday (Bank holiday).
" 22.—Holiday at Law Offices.
Departure of M. S. Assam.
" 23.—Town Council, 3 p.m.
" 24.—The Queen-Empress' Birthday.
" 29.—Departure of M. S. Thames.
" 30.—Derby Day.
Town Council, 3 p.m.
Sept. 20.—Poona Races.
" 22.—Poona Races.
" 25.—Poona Races.
" 27.—Poona Races.
" 29.—Poona Races.

THERE seems to be quite an ebullition of enterprise among the Transatlantic dentists, alike for the embellishment of existing teeth, and for the supply of new ones. To drill a small aperture in a front tooth, and insert therein a glittering diamond, is the latest idiosyncracy among fashionable belles, and is said to have originated with a New York actress, who conceived the idea of fascinating her admirers each time her teeth were shown in speaking, by the adoption of the brilliant tooth. Then, again, here is the novel way of repairing teeth:—A socket for the reception of a new tooth is gouged in a jaw whence a decayed tooth has been extracted long previously. Then a perfectly sound natural tooth, having been soaked in bichloride of mercury, is inserted in the socket thus formed, and allowed to "take root" therein. This tooth settles down and shortly becomes as serviceable to its landlord as if it had grown upon the premises. A tooth implanted in this novel manner has just been withdrawn and submitted to microscopical examination in order to settle a question that had arisen, as to whether circulation had been established between the gouged socket and its tenant, or whether the firmness of the latter had only been effected by the grip upon it artificially superinduced of the soft tissues of the gum. It is asserted, as the result of this somewhat ruthless experiment, that the tooth in question was so well and strongly rooted as to offer quite an uncommon resistance to the act of extraction, and that, in point of fact, such force had to be exerted by the operator in pulling it out as to break it.

A FRENCH MINING SCANDAL; AND WHAT BECAME OF IT.

MESSRS. ROUTLEDGE AND SONS have just published "Things Seen," a translation of Victor Hugo's *Choses Vues*, which gives that great writer's recollections of many memorable events that passed under his own observation. In 1849, he, as member of the Chamber of Peers, took part in the trial of a French Minister, M. Teste, of General Cubieres, and a M. Parmentier, who were arraigned under circumstances which will have for people in India just now a certain interest. Having mentioned that the King Louis Philippe was angry with his ministers for allowing M. Teste to be put on his trial, and thus "debasing authority, power, and government," but upon being boldly told that public opinion would not brook any hesitation in the matter, His Majesty "from anger lapsed into uneasiness." Victor Hugo gives the diary of what followed. He does not deem it necessary to point out that the uneasiness of the King was too well justified; the trial took place in July, 1847; the monarchy fell in February, 1848. We slightly abridge M. Hugo's notes of the trial before the Chamber of Peers:—

The indictment is read. It sets forth the following facts:—

Parmentier, Director of the Mines of Gonhenans, alleges that he remitted to General Cubieres 94,000 francs for the purpose of obtaining from M. Teste, Minister of Public Works, a grant of a salt-mine. M Teste emphatically denies having received this sum. Parmentier is quite ready to believe that it was intercepted, and that he was thus defrauded of it either by M. Cubieres or another shareholder in the mines. M. Pellapea, who, it appears, acted as a go-between from the General to M. Teste. Parmentier is accused of corruption; Cubieres and Pellapea of corruption and fraud; Teste of "having received gifts and presents to perform an act of his duty not subject to payment."

Pellapea had fled. Cubieres, Teste, and Parmentier appear.

JULY 10.

This is what I can make out of it after the two first days.

I have spoken to General Cubieres four or five times in my life and to President Teste once only, and yet in this affair, I am as much interested in their fate as though they were friends of mine of twenty years' standing Why? I will say it at once. It is because I believe them to be innocent.

I "believe," is not strong enough; I see them to be innocent. This view may, perhaps, be modified, for this affair changes like the waves, and alters its aspect from one moment to another; but as the present time, after much perplexity, after many transitions, after many painful intervals, in which I have more than once trembled and shuddered in my conscience, I am convinced that General Cubieres is innocent of the act of fraud, that President Teste is innocent of the act of corruption.

What is this affair then? To my mind, it resumes itself in two words—commission and black-mail; commission deducted by Pellapea, black-mail extorted by Parmentier. A commission tainted with fraud and swindling, was the cause of the first act alleged in the indictment; black-mail was the cause of the scandal. Hence the whole case.

Teste is sixty-seven years of age, he has a Southern accent, a large and expressive mouth, a tall forehead giving him a look of intelligence, the eyes deep set and at times sparkling; his whole bodily activity overwhelmed and crushed, but he is energetic withal. He moved about, started, shrugged his shoulders, smiled bitterly, took snuff, turned over his papers, annotated them rapidly, held in check the Procurator-General or the Chancellor, shielded Cubieres, who is his ruin, showed his contempt for Parmentier, who defends him, threw out notes, interruptions, replies, complaints, shouts. He was turbulent, yet ingenious, overcome with emotion, yet dignified. He was clear, rapid, persuasive, supplicating, menacing, full of anguish, without trepidation, moderate and violent, haughty and fearful. At one point he powerfully affected me. His very soul found expression in the cries which he uttered. I was tempted to rise and say to him: "You have convinced me; I will leave my seat and take up my position on the bench at your side; will you let me be your counsel? And then I restrained myself, thinking that if his innocence continued to be made manifest to me, I should perhaps be more useful to him as a judge among his judges.

Pellapea is the pivot on which the case turns. Teste appears sincerely grieved at his flight. If Pellapea returns all will be clear. I ardently hope that Teste is innocent, and that innocent he will be saved.

At this rising of the Court, I followed him with my eyes as he went out. He slowly and sadly crossed the benches of the Peers, looking to right and left upon these chairs, which perhaps he will occupy again. Two ushers who guarded him, walked on in front of him, and the other behind him.

JULY 12.

The aspect of the case has suddenly changed. Some fresh documents are terribly incriminating to Teste. Cubieres rises, and confirms the authenticity and importance of these documents. Teste replies haughtily and energetically, but for all that his confidence diminishes. His mouth contracts; I feel uneasy about him. I begin to tremble for fear he has been deceiving us all.

After the serious evidence of the notary Roquebert, the face of Teste assumes an agonised expression.

At the production of the document for the Treasury, he turned red, wiped his forehead in anguish, and turned towards his son. They exchanged a few words, then Teste began once more to turn over his papers, and the son buried his head in his hands.

In one hour, Teste has aged ten years; his head moves, his lower lip twitches. Yesterday he was a lion; to-day he is a booby.

Everything in this affair moves by fits and starts. Yesterday, I *saw* that Teste was innocent; to-day I see that he is guilty. Yesterday I admired him, to-day I should be tempted to despise him were he not so miserable. But I no longer feel anything but pity for him.

This trial is one of the most terrible spectacles which I have ever witnessed in my life. It is a moral dismemberment. That which our forefathers saw eighty years ago in the Place de Grève, on the day of the execution of Damiens, we have seen to-day on the day of the exection of President Teste in the Court of Peers. We have seen a man tortured with hot irons and dismembered, in the spirit. Every hour, every minute, something was torn from him, at twelve o'clock his distinction as a Magistrate; at one o'clock his reputation as an upright Minister; at two o'clock his conscience as an honest man, half an hour later, the respect of others; a quarter of an hour afterwards, his own self-respect. In the end, he was but a corpse. It lasted for six hours.

For my own part, as I said to the Chief President Legagneur, I doubt whether I should ever have the hardihood, even if he were best convicted and found guilty, to add any punishment whatever to this unparalelled chastisement, to this frightful torment.

As I entered the cloak-room, Viscount Lemercier, who was there, said to me: "Have you heard the news?"—"No"—"Teste has attempted to commit suicide and failed."

The fact is as stated. M. Teste, yesterday evening at nine o'clock, fired two pistol-shots at himself; he fired two shots simulcaneously, one with each hand. One he aimed in his mouth, and the cap missed fire; the other at his heart, and the bullet rebounded, the shot being fired from too close a distance.

The Chancellor read in the private conference, the official documents detailing the occurrence, they were afterwards re-read at the public sitting. The pistols were deposited upon the table of the court. They are two very little pistols, quite new, with ivory handles.

Teste, not having succeeded in destroying himself, refuses henceforth to appear before the court. He has written to the Chancellor a letter in which he abandons his defence, the *documents produced yesterday leaving no room for contradiction.* This is the language of an advocate not of a man; a man would have said: "I am guilty."

When we entered the Court, M. Dupin, the elder, who was seated behind me on the deputies' bench, said to me. "Guess what book Teste sent for to kill time with?"—"I do not know." "*Monte Cristo!*" "Not the first four volumes", he said, "I have read them." *Monte Cristo* was not to be found in the library of the House of Peers. It had to be borrowed from a public reading room, which only had it in periodical parts. Teste spends his time in reading these parts."

I now understand the meaning of the movement of the father and son which I noticed yesterday at the moment of the production of the document from the Treasury; the father said to the son: "Give me the pistols." The son handed them to him, and then sank his head in his hands. It is in this way, I think, the sombre tragedy must have happened.

At the opening of the sitting, the Chancellor reads a letter in which Cubieres resigns his position as a Peer.

The question is put as to whether the accused are guilty.

"Is Cubieres guilty of fraud?"—Unanimously: "No." Upon the question of corruption.

"Is Teste guilty?"—Unanimously: "Yes."

"Is Cubieres guilty?"—Unanimously, with the exception of three votes: "Yes."

"Is Parmentier guilty?"—Unanimously "Yes."

Sentences.—Teste is sentenced to civil degradation, unanimously with the exception of one vote.

Upon the question of the fines, I rose in my turn, and said: "I desire to punish a guilty man; I do not desire to punish a family, that is to say, innocent persons. The restitution of the money receved, to my mind, would be sufficient. No fine, my lords, the example is not in a fine; the example is in the terrible things which you have seen; the example is in the *terrible* act to which you have just committed yourselves. A fine deteriorates the example. It places a question of money in the place of a question of honour.

Teste was condemned to pay a fine of 94,000 francs.

At half-past six, a fresh letter from General Cubieres is read, in which he states that he has requested that he may be placed on the retired list. The unhappy man throws something overboard at every moment.

JULY 15.

At half-past twelve, the calling of the names takes place. The court is profoundly and painfully agitated. The law officials claim the whole law, the whole penalty against Cubieres; the nobles are more humane.

The court proceeds to pass sentence.

Upon the question whether Teste should be imprisoned I said: "My lords, the guilty man has already been sufficiently punished. At the present moment he is sixty-seven years of age; in five years he will be seventy-two. I will now add one word. No imprisonment.

Respecting Cubieres and the penalty of civic degradation, when my turn came, I said: "I feel that the court is weary, and I am suffering myself from a feeling of agitation which unsettles me. I rise notwithstanding.

"I conjure you, give credit to General Cubieres for his sixty years of honourable life, give credit to him for the agony he has suffered, for those four years of torture which he endured at the villianous hands of Parmentier, for this public exposure upon that bench during four days; give credit to him for that unjust accusation of fraud, which was also a torture to him; give credit to him for his generous hesitation to save himself by ruining Teste; give credit to him, finally for his heroic conduct upon the battle-field of Waterloo, where I regret that he did not remain. I formally propose to sentence M. Cubieres to the penalty provided by Article 401, together with Article 42, that is to say, to a suspension of civil and civic rights for ten years. I vote against civic degradation."

At seven o'clock there still remain eighty Peers who have not voted. The Chancellor proposes an adjournment until the morrow. Objections are made. An adjournment while the voting is taking place! M. Cauchy reads precedent from the Quenisset trial. Uproar. The adjournment is carried.

JULY 16.

Continuation of the voting upon the question of the penalty to be inflicted upon General Cubieres.

The penalty of civic degradation is carried by 130 votes to 48.

He is condemned besides to a fine of 10,000 francs.

No imprisonment.

It appears that the decision in favour of inflicting the penalty of civic degradation upon General Cubieres, which has just been arrived at, has reached the prison. Just now I heard in the street the dreadful cries of Madame de Cubieres and Madame de Lampays, her sister, who were with the General at the moment when the news was communicatad to him.

JULY 17.

Sentence upon Parmentier.

Upon the question of civic degradation I said: "I should have wished as the court is aware, in order that a great example might be made, that President Teste should have been left in his degrading isolation, alone under the burden of civic degradation. The court did not agree with me, it thought proper to associate with him, General Cubieres. I cannot do otherwise than associate with him, Parmentier. I vote civic degradation, while profoundly regretting that I am obliged, after this great social and public penalty has been inflicted upon two ex-Ministers, upon two Peers of France, to whom it is every thing, to inflict it upon this wretch, to whom it is nothing.

Parmentier is condemned to civic degradation and a fine of 10,000 francs. No imprisonment.

COLLIERY EXPLOSION IN CUMBERLAND.

A TERRIBLE colliery explosion occurred on Thursday night, April 19, at St. Helen's Colliery, near Workington, by which a number of men were killed and injured. The pit took the fire in the morning while a shot was being fired. At nine o'clock a gas blower burst out into flame and created great consternation. During the whole day men were employed in endeavouring to wall off that section of the pit, and at about six o'clock last evening they came to the top for refreshments. The party numbered about 30. They descended the pit again, and at about eight o'clock while the managers were in the office consulting the plan of the workings so as to facilitate the work of extinguishing the fire, a loud explosion took place, which shook the whole of the buildings on the pit-top. On looking out of the office the managers saw dense volumes of smoke issuing from the pit mouth. They went to the top, and signalled down the shaft, but could get no response. They therefore proceeded to draw up the cage carefully, and when it reached the top they found that it contained the body of one of the workers fearfully burned. The report of the explosion had brought a crowd to the pit mouth, and several men at once volunteered to go down the shaft and explore the pit. Some of the offers were accepted, and at 11 o'clock the explorers sent up the cage containing two dead bodies, and within half an hour the dead, dying, or injured sent to the top numbered 11. Three of the number were not very seriously hurt, three others were evidently dying, three more died in a few minutes, and the remaining two were taken to the infirmary. Some of the exploring party were very much exhausted by their labour. One of these was Mr. Johnstone, the manager, and another was his brother from Aspatria. When they reached the surface they reported that they had been to the far end of the dip and had explored the whole of the place, and had seen 10 or 12 bodies lying dead. A large crowd assembled at the pit mouth, and a heart-rending scene was witnessed.

A Central News telegram states that 20 men were killed and 10 injured. The victims of the disaster whose bodies were brought to the surface were hardly recognisable in consequence of their terribly mutilated condition. In some cases the head was completely torn from the body, in others all traces of a face were obliterated. From others legs and arms were torn away, while in many instances it was only possible to collect the remains by gathering them together in heaps and sending them in sacks to the surface. The pit yard has been thronged all night with distressed and anxious friends, relatives, and sympathisers of those who are dead or injured.

THE CHAIRS OF GREAT MEN.

THE interesting collection of chairs formed by the late Mr. George Godwin, recently noticed, has been sold by auction at his late residence, in Cornwall-place, London. The chair said to have been the one in which Shakespeare wrote was the chief attraction in the sale, and such was the contest for its possession that it brought the considerable sum of 120 guineas, but who the purchaser was the auctioneer declined to inform his audience. The auctioneer read several documents to prove the authenticity of the chair, and stated that it was once sold at Sotheby's, the well-known auctioneers of libraries, on March 1, 1,777, when it belonged to Paul Whithehead, the Poet Laureate of that day. Gay's chair sold for 30 guineas. A drawing of this was in the *Illustrated News*, October 27, 1849. Lytton Bulwer's chair, which was illustrated in the *Builder* with several others of the collection, sold for 13 guineas. Theodore Hook's chair, with a curious back revolving so as to serve as a table, sold for 19 guineas. The Anne Boleyn chair, notwithstanding the auctioneer declared it was the chair in which she had sat to be adored by her lover, went for ten guineas and a-half. Wordsworth's fire screen went for six guineas, Sir Walter Raleigh's chair only fetched two guineas. Pope's chair sold for five and a half guineas. Lady Morgan's scarcely brought more than its value in a broker's store. Lord Byron's would have fetched the same price, two and a half guineas, called by any other name. But the simple bamboo of Mrs. Siddons, which it was stated the great actress sat in when she studied, sold for seven guineas. Mrs. Browning's elegant embroidered chair only brought five guineas, Thackeray's comfortable seat only three and a half guineas, Walter Savage Landor's three and a half guineas, and Dr. Watt's quaint old oak chair also sold for three and a half guineas, while Charles II's chair embroidered with the arms of Great Yarmouth brought 10 guineas.

THE ALBION MILK AND SULPHUR SOAP—Pure mild, and emollient.—This essentially complexion soap is most agreeable and beneficial in use, especially where the skin is sensitive, or has become roughened by exposure on land or sea. It never irritates, and hence, with its soothing and pleasantly purifying tendency, is particularly valuable in hot climates. A luxury for the toilet and the bath. Indispensable for children. Delicately perfumed. Sold by all Chemists. Agents, Treacher and Co., Bombay.

DR. VINCENT RICHARDS'S REMINISCENCES OF INDIAN SNAKES.

A FEW days ago we reported the narrow escape that Dr. Vincent Richards had from death from the bite of a cobra with which he was experimenting. Fortunately Dr. Richards has been spared to publish in a Calcutta paper some interesting reminiscences of his experiences with snakes. Snake stories are always fascinating reading, and when they are told by a man possessing the authority of Dr. Vincent Richards, who very justly lays claim to having had as long and as great an experience in the handling of venomous snakes as any man living, European or native, they are deeply interesting. He writes:—

A LARGE COLLECTION.

My collection has at times included no fewer than one hundred cobras of various species, every one of which it was necessary for me to handle periodically to extract the venom for experimental purposes. My collections were not always a source of satisfaction to my neighbours. I recollect that the residents of that pretty little station, Bancoorah (excuse my un-Hunterian style, but I prefer to write it as I knew the old place) declared that my snake-pit was a positive nuisance, and acted as a "draw" for all the snakes in the district. But then they were prejudiced witnesses.

STRANGE PETS.

It was not from any feeling of love for the reptiles that I became fairly proficient in handling them, bus having, some twenty-two years ago, at the desire of Sir Joseph (then Dr. Fayrer), to whom I was introduced by Mr. John Peter Grant, C. S., entered into the field of research which brought me in constant contact with the creatures. I naturally became more and more familiar with, and, perhaps, less afraid of them. Miss Hopley goes into rapturet over her "pet" snakes, but while this weakness is permissible to the tender female heart, I must confess that the man who can give expression to maudlin sentiment in praise of such an unintelligent brute as a snake is to my mind—well, suffering from mental hebetude. Children sometimes choose strange pets. In Brazil the poisonous lizard, helioderma, is the object of their affectionate attention. My elder boy took a most inordinate liking to a golden tree snake. He fondled, fed, and exhibited it with considerable satisfaction to himself and to the horror of his smaller friends, and the natives, to whom a snake *is* a snake, whether it possesses deadly qualifications or not. One day the snake was missing, but its whereabouts was soon made known by the repeated efforts a crow was making to carry away something from a tree in the compound: that something turned out to be the "pet" which was promptly captured and pocketed. On another occasion it escaped from his pocket, and was making its way up the next wall to the roof, but was again captured and pocketed. But at last it, "was found" missing, and was recovered in such a "questionable shape," that my boy declined to pocket it any more. To borrow a metaphor from Mr. Buckland an "odour," as my little girl expressed it, directed our attention to the ceiling-cloth, and on investigation revealed the fact that its wandering habits had brought the "pet" to grief. What the crow had failed to do, a rat or a mongoose had accomplished.

AN EXPERIENCE WITH A LIEUTENANT GOVERNOR.

Notwithstanding one instinctive dislike for snakes, there is a fascination about handling them, when anything like proficiency is attained, that is difficult to explain except perhaps on the uncomplimentary assumption that the awe and astonishment it excites onlookers are peculiarly pleasing to the vanity of the manipulator. A most amusing instance of the horror some people have of venomous snakes is the following:—A certain Lieutenant-Governor of Bengal had expressed a wish to see the collection of snakes which was in my charge. While I was engaged in conducting a series of investigations on the appointed day, the Lieutenant-Governor came, accompanied by several gentlemen, all wearing the most solemn air of official decorum—officialism starched and ironed out. After the usual preliminaries and the demonstration of the means of extracting the venom, I unthinkingly began to throw on the floor two or three of the finest and most lively cobras, with a view to showing with what rapidity I could recapture them. Now I hope if this meets the eye of any gentleman who was present on that occasion, that he will forgive me for recording that the recollection of the scene which immediately followed my innocent proceeding has often since afforded me infinite amusement. I certainly refrained from giving expression to my feelings, partly out of politeness, but chiefly, I fear, from a dread that any hints on my part might have given rise to the supposition that I had acted deliberately from some facetious motive. In fact, that I was perpetrating a practical joke—a dangerous amusement for a suborinate to indulge in, when at the expense of a Lieutenant-Governor; even though he were much more magnanimous than the one to whom I refer.

THEY STOOD NOT ON THE ORDER OF THEIR GOING.

But to return to the story, that room contained only one small door, and my visitors were many. It was physically impossible, therefore, that all could get through the door way at one and the same time, but, strangely enough, the attempt was made. It seemed as if everyone present has been suddenly and simultaneouslyr eminded of a pressing engagement elsewhere, and that his very life depended upon his immediately keeping it. I have a lively recollection of a crowd of otherwise well-conducted gentlemen making the most vigorous efforts to squeeze through that impracticable door-way. I am not quite certain, but I believe that the Lieutenant-Governor was not seriously incommoded in his efforts, but after his exit, it was a case of "the devil seize the hindmost," the order of their coming was so different from the disorder of their going.

A CAUTION TO SNAKES.

Dr. P——, a well known character in Bengal a few years ago, was in such a mortal state of terror of snakes that he spread a wide border of ashes all around his bungalow and every day freely dusted a vile imitation of Calvert's carbolic powder all over the floors of his rooms and sprinkled pine oil over his curtains. He flattered himself, as he expressed it, that his arrangements were a "caution to snakes." I was free to admit this, for none but an enthusiast could have tolerated such an atmosphere as he created for himself. But one evening as he was proceeding up a passage leading from one building to another, he perceived a snake coiled up all ready for an attack upon any unsuspecting passer by. P——stole back cautiously and procured his gun, thinking as he went that it was very strange his arrangements for the exclusion of snakes from his abode had failed, and vowing vengeance against the brute which might have taken his life. Bang went one barrel; the creature was evidently hit, but still it showed no movements; it must have been killed right off, or perhaps, absurd idea, he had missed it. However P——determined to make sure this time, and creeping up a little nearer to the object of his hatred he fired again. Ah, dead as a door nail. P—— proceeded to investigate the damage. "By jove," exclaimed he, "Why it's the khansamah's boots!" P——often regretted having related this story, as it was a constant source of banter among his friends.

IGNORANCE IS BLISS.

I have had one or two narrow escapes during my career. Here for instance is one, and I have no doubt there are those still in India who remember the incident. I possessed a very fine specimen of a single Ocillus Cobra. It was salmon coloured, very lively, and peculiarly favourable in "behaviour" for manipulation. My snakeman, a drunken rascal, for whom, however, I had a liking, partly because, though he was a vagabond, he was at any rate a good natured and courageous one, and partly for the reason that but for me he probably would have lost his life on one occasion; how I will relate hereafter. To return to my salmon coloured cobra. As I was not at that time so expert in my manipulations as I subsequently became, I had caused the snake to be deprived of its fangs. It was the duty of the disreputable party to whom I have alluded above to examine the mouth of the brute from time to time. On one occasion I was showing some visitors how the snake would coil round my arm, then round my neck, and how by my remaining perfectly still the creature would not attempt to bite me. After the snake had accomplished its task I proceeded to explain that I had really undergone no risk, because the fangs had been removed, and on opening the mouth of the cobra to show this, I found the fang on the left side fully developed. I should not at that time have felt quite so confident and comfortable had I known that the snake round my neck was as deadly as any that ever came from the jungles. After my visitors had left that disreputable party experienced a *mauvais quatre d'heure*. He swore by all his gods that he would reform, begin at once, so he did, and by the evening he was in a more outrageous state of alcoholic imbecility than I had ever seen him before.

SAVING A MAN'S LIFE.

I have mentioned that I probably saved this man's life. It happened in this wise: One afternoon he called me to see a cobra lying between the wall and eaves of a hut in my compound, and he began probing with a piece of wood a coil which could just be seen. The reptile began to glide round, and when the part near the tail came into view as the man supposed he seized it, but to his astonishment and mine he had caught it near the head. It was gliding backwards, and it bit him. I instantly applied a ligature above the part which I exercised, and then cauterised the wound with nitric acid; although the pain was intense he never winced, nor did he exhibit the slightest signs of fear. The part of the treatment to which he had not the smallest objection was the "exhibition of a liberal allowance of brandy." I never advise brandy in cases of snake poisoning. The fellow made a good recovery, but with a stiff finger which rendered him useless in future for the more dangerous manipulations. Little did I think at the time that this stiffened index finger would serve several years afterwards to point a bit of good-natured sarcasm at my expense, in the consulting-room of our leading Surgeon, when it came to be my turn to play even a more serious rule than that played by my disreputable snakeman.

CUSTOMS AND INLAND REVENUE BILL.

THE Chancellor of the Exchequer's Customs and Inland Revenue Bill has been issued. Its chief provisions are as follows:—

TEA AND WINE.

The duty on tea remains at 6d. per lb. The following are the additional duties imposed on wine imported in bottle:—1s. 3d. per dozen where the bottles contain half an imperial pint or less; 2s. 6d. if the contents of the bottles are between a half-pint and a pint; 5s. if between a pint and a quart; 10s. if between a quart and two quarts; and £1 if the contents exceed two quarts.

DUTY ON CARRIAGES.

At present the duty on carriages is £2. 2s. for four-wheeled carriages weighing 4cwt.; and 15s. for those under that weight, and for two-wheeled carriages. Under the Bill the duty for two-wheeled carriages remains at 15s.; but as regards those with four wheels the provision is that if a carriage is drawn, or is "adapted or fitted to be drawn," by two or more horses, or is propelled by mechanical power elsewhere than on a railway, the duty is to be £2. 2s.; and £1 1s. if it is drawn or adapted or fitted to be drawn dy one horse only. These provisions have nothing to do with the wheel and horse taxes, which are, it appears, to be imposed in a separate Bill. The reason for this change was stated by the Chancellor of the Exchequer to be that the existing arrangement encourages the building of light carriagest with bad workmanship. The duty on hackney carriages remains at 15s.; but the term is made to include not only carriages standing or plying for hire which are drawn by one horse only, but also any carriage let for hire by a coachmaker or other person whose trade or business it is to sell carriages or to let them for hire; but the letting must not be for a period amounting to three months. In defining the vehicles which are to be exempted from the carriage tax, the Bill says that they must not only be used solely for the conveyance of any goods or burden in the course of trade or husbandry, but must be constructed or adapted for that use.

LIMITED LIABILITY COMPANIES.

The *ad valorem* stamp duty of 2s. per cent. is to be paid on the amount of the nominal capital hereafter raised by shares of any limited liability company in the United Kingdom, and also on the increase of the registered capital of every existing or future company with limited liabilty.

FOREIGN SHARE CERTIFICATES AND SECURITIES TRANSFERABLE BY DELIVERY.

A stamp duty is to be charged on every foreign or colonial share certificate or other document, being *prima facie* evidence of the title of any person as proprietor of, or as having the beneficial interest in, any shares or stocks or debenture stock or funded debt of any foreign or colonial company or corporation, where he is not registered in respect of it in a register kept in the United Kingdom. This duty is to be payable on the occasion of the first delivery of the certificate in the United Kingdom on or after the 1st of July next; and on the occasion of the first delivery in the United Kingdom in any year after the year in which the first delivery happens. The amount of the duty is to be 3d. where the nominal amount of the share, &c., does not exceed £25; and 6d. where it is between £25 and £50; and 6d. for every subsequent £50 or fractional part. Where, however, the holder of a certificate bearing a stamp for any year in conformity with this regulation causes himself in the course of that year to be registered in the register of the foreign or colonial company, and thereupon obtains a new certificate, the Commissioners of Inland Revenue may stamp it for that year without payment of duty. A duty at the same rate is also to be charged on each security for money of any company or corporation being a marketable security and transferable by delivery, or security for money by or on behalf of any foriegn or colonial State Government, municipal body, corporation, or company, being a marketable security and transferable by delivery whatever may be the date thereof or of the issue thereof, and wherever it may have been made or issued, or the interest may be payable. The time at which the duty is to be payable is on the occasion of the first transfer thereof by delivery in the United Kingdom on or after July 1 next, and on the occasion of the first similar transfer in any subsequent year. The duty under this section is not to be payable in the case of a security duly stamped with the duty of 1s per £10 in conformity with the Revenue Act of 1885; but it is to be payable on every other security transferable by delivery; and in a case of any stamp duty having been heretofore paid upon it, then in addition to such stamp duty. A forfeiture of £20 is the penalty imposed by the Bill on every one who delivers or transfers, or is concerned as broker or agent in delivering or transferring an instrument not duly stamped in accordance with these provisions.

MARKETABLE BONDS NOT TRANSFERABLE BY DELIVERY.

The following is to be the stamp duty charged on a transfer, assignment, disposition, or assignation, otherwise than on mortgage, of any mortgage bond, debenture, or covenant (being a marketable security), or of any security for money by or on behalf of any foreign or colonial State, Government, municipal body, corporation, or company (being a marketable security). Where the transfer, assignment, disposition, or assignation is on sale the duties are to be the same *ad valorem* duties as are now charged under the Stamp Act of 1870 upon a conveyance or transfer on sale of any property by relation to the amount or value of the consideration for the sale. Where the transfer, &c., is of any other kind than on sale or mortgage the duty is to be 10s.

CONTRACT NOTES.

A 6*d*. duty is substituted for the 1*d*. stamp duty now payable on a contract note, where it advises the sale or purchase of any stock or marketable security of £100 or upwards. This duty, it is expressly provided, is to be added to the charge for brokerage or agency. For default in sending a contract note to his principal on effecting a sale or purchase a broker or agent is to forfeit £20. Where a note advises the sale or purchase of more than one kind of stock or marketable security it is to be deemed as many contract notes as there are descriptions of stock or security.

EVASION OF STAMP DUTY.

Amid some stringent provisions directed against the non-payment of stamp duty is one which requires payment within 14 days after the execution of certain documents or after their assessment to duty. In case of a document not being duly stamped, each person who signs it will be liable to forfeit £10, and besides the ordinary penalty on stamping there is to be an additional penalty equivalent to the stamp duty, unless there is a reasonable excuse for the omission. Moreover, every condition of sale framed with the view of precluding objection or requisition on the ground of absence or insufficiency of stamp, and every contract for undertaking liability on this account, is to be void.

SUCCESSION DUTY.

The additional succession duty which the Bill imposes on a death occurring after the end of June next is, where the successor is the lineal issue or ancestor of the "predecessor," 10s. per cent, on the value of the successor's interest: and in other cases £1 10s. per cent. However, this additional duty is not to be payable on the interest of a successor in leaseholds passing to him by will or devolution by law, or in property included in an amount according to the value of which duty is payable under the Revenue Act of 1881. It is further provided that legacy duty is not to be levied on any legacy payable out of or charged on real estate; but succession duty is to be levied on it as a succession to personal property. On succeeding to an interest in real estate considered as an annuity, a person is to have the option of paying the succession duty by eight equal half-yearly instalments, as at present; or, according to a complex arrangement, in two moieties, of which the first is to be paid by four equal yearly instalments, and the second is to be paid either on the day for payment of the last of these four, or if not so paid, then by four equal yearly instalments with interest at four per cent., the first being paid a year after that day. In the event of a successor availing himself of the option thus given, he may tender the duty in advance and receive discount. If he dies before all the duty is paid, and has had power to dispose by will of a continuing interest, the unpaid part is to be a continuing charge on the interest in exonera-

tion of his other property, and is to be payable by the owner of the interest for the time being. Where he has not this power, the unpaid duty is to be a debt due to her Majesty out of his estate. But if his death happens before the day for payment of the last instalment of the first moiety, the debt is to be reduced by so much as would have ceased to be payable if the duty had been payable by eight half-yearly instalments.

THE INCOME-TAX.

With regard to the income tax, which is reduced by the Bill from 7d. to 6d. in the pound, it is provided that Clause 26 of the Revenue Act of 1885, which provides for securing the payment of income-tax on foreign and colonial bonds, shall in all cases apply not only to coupons, but also to warrants for or bills of exchange purporting to be drawn or made in payment of any dividends. Section 20 of last year's Act relating to the assessment of income-tax is not continued. It is further provided that, upon payment of any interest of money or annuity charged with income-tax under Schedule D and not payable or not wholly payable, out of profits or gains brought into charge to such tax, the person by or through whom it is paid is to deduct thereout the rate of income-tax in force at the time, and forthwith render an account to the Commissioners of Inland Revenue. And the amount so deducted, or the amount deducted out of so much of the interest or annuities as is not paid out of profits or gains brought into charge, is to be a debt from such person to her Majesty.

HAWKERS' LICENSES.

The hawker's license, on which £4 is to be paid for each horse, is to be repealed. This provision, it is to be noted, does not affect the pedlar's personal police license of 5s.

EXCISE PROVISIONS.

When it appears to the satisfaction of the Treasury that any substance or liquor is or is capable of being used in the manufacture or preparation for sale of any article subject to a duty of excise, and that it is of a noxious or detrimental nature, or is calculated to affect the interests of the revenue prejudicially, the Commissioners may prohibit its use for this purpose. For transgressing such a prohibition the fine is £50, and there is to be a forfeiture of the substance and the manufactured article. Another provision is that an officer of Inland Revenue may at any time take samples of any goods or commodities chargeable with Excise or Customs duty. If they are taken after duty has been paid, they are to be paid for at the current wholesale price.

THE RUMBOLD CLAIMS AGAINST THE HYDERABAD STATE.

The *St. James's Gazette* has published two letters on the Rumbold case, which we append :—

Sir,—The submission to the Nizam by our Minister at the Hague of a claim for a sum of money amounting to eleven lacs, and its settlement in full for three, has not a nice appearance ; nor will it, when the facts come to be known, redound to our credit either in the East or in the West. It is unfortunate, moreover, to say the least of it, that this claim, which has been previously rejected under the advice of the Government of India, should have been made immediately after the youthful Nizam's generous offer to us of sixty lacs for the defence of the Indian frontier had been announced. Sir Horace Rumbold's mildewed statement of debts due by the Nizam to him, as the heir of Sir William Rumbold, is connected with the failure of an Indian banking and trading firm, certain of whose transactions were so notoriously evil in the first quarter of the century that they were put a stop to by the Government of India. This firm—which a Eurasian of the name of Palmer who was in the military service of the Nizam founded at Hyderabad in 1810-11, and of which Sir William Rumbold became a partner in 1814—declared itself bankrupt a few months after the payment to it by the Government of Bengal on account of the Nizam a sum of nearly seventy-nine lacs ; this payment having been made to it through the Resident, Sir Charles Metcalfe. As Sir William Rumbold had ceased to be a partner of the firm of William Palmer and Co. some six months before the remaining partners declared themselves bankrupt, it is not easy to understand what ground for any claim against the Nizam, or against his Highness's Government, the heir of Sir William Rumbold had. If there existed any ground for claim on the part of the late Sir William Rumbold against anybody with reference to the affairs of the firm of William Palmer and Co., it would seem that the claim should have been against the trustees of the firm, not against the Nizam or his Government. The transactions of William Palmer and Co. were described by the founder of the house as "lucrative." This person cannot be accused of having in any way misnamed them. The following were the prices of certain articles sold by William Palmer and Co. to the Nizam or some of his nobles, and on which prices interest at the rate of 12 per cent. per annum was charged :—Peppermint lozenges, 120 rs. per dozen ; a peacock, 2,700 rs. ; a tinder box, 13½ rs. ; a large diamond and some smaller ones, 1,30,000 rs. (1 lac and 30,000 rs.) ; one pair of pearls at six months' credit, 14,000 rs. ; three looking glasses, 19,687 rs.

Sir John Gorst's reply to Mr. McLagan's question leaves the matter in a more unsatisfactory state than it was before, as in the deed of assignment from William Palmer and Co. for the benefit of their creditors it is clearly shown that the interest and responsibility of Sir William Rumbold in the house had ceased some six months previous to the house becoming bankrupt. If Sir John Gorst had perused any records at all in reference to this case, it is strange that he has not come across this one—I am Sir, your obedient servant,

Y.

April 11.

Sir,—Apropos of your letter signed "Y." respecting the Rumbolds' claim, which clearly states a case which must be answered by some one, there are other "reasons why" which might at the same time be answered. Why was Sir John Gorst paid a lac of rupees out of the Treasury of Hyderabad in the year 1884, and for what services ? Why was Abdul Huk, having been allowed by the late Sir Salar Jung 16,000*l.* as a reward for his services in having floated the railway scheme, yet allowed to draw a cheque for 86,000*l.* as commission thereon ? Why was the same gentleman allowed to get the concession of the mining rights of the whole Deccan territory for ninety-nine years, which enabled him and his friends to divide 850,000*l.* among them ? Some other "reasons why" remain to be asked, but these may be enough for the present.—I am, Sir, your obedient servant,

"WHY."

April 17.

On the last occasion on which the late Lord Lyons went to dine at Adolph de Rothschild's house in Paris, the servants, hearing him order his carriage for ten o'clock, politely requested him to order it for half-past nine, since Madame de Rothschild was going out at that time. Lord Lyons, who had a keen sense of the dignity of an English Ambassador, promptly recalled the coachman and ordered him to come at eleven instead of ten, and he remained until the former hour, keeping Madame de Rothschild a prisoner, and giving her at the same time a lesson in politeness.

Algeria desires to be so far emancipated as to have a Budget of its own. At present it does not know the amount of its own resources, the taxes being collected by the public treasury and confounded with those in France. The proposed Budget would include all the receipts of the colony, and would support all its own civil charges, with a few necessary exceptions, leaving only the military expenditure to be borne by France. After a time even this, it is thought, might be supported in some measure by the colony. The colony, which fifty-seven years ago was almost waste land, has now nearly 9,000,000 acres under cultivation, of which 190,000 acres are in vines ; the agricultural material in daily use is estimated to be worth £1,000,000 ; 220,000 French and as many foreigners of European origin are settled in the Tell ; the exports amount to £8,000,000 ; there is a daily service of steamers to France ; 1,250 miles of railway are in working order, and profound peace exists everywhere.

Mrs. Crawford, the Paris correspondent of *Truth* and the *Daily News*, is an Irish woman, who remembers as a child being carried about on O'Connell's shoulders. She has a strong handsome face, blue eyes, full of merriment and expression, heavy black lashes, and very abundant white hair, which she wears with extreme simplicity. Although she writes most intelligently when she wills of the latest Paris fashions, she never troubles about her own costume, which is always black, wearing whatever the dressmaker chances to send home to her. She is an extremely brilliant woman, an always interesting talker, full of wit and anecdote, never for a moment at a loss for a word, and without a spark of malice in her composition. She has extraordinary health and strength, and a beautiful unconsciousness of herself that is extremely taking. In a salon filled with beautiful women, and clever women, the statesman and the wits invariably gravitate in her direction.

ARREST OF MR. WILLIAM O'BRIEN, M.P., AND MR. DILLON.

Mr. William O'Brien, M.P., arrived at Kingstown, on April 14, it being his intention to attend the National League demonstration, held at New Ross. On the arrival of the steamer at the harbour, however, Mr. O'Brien was arrested by Dublin detectives. He was taken to Dublin and thence to Longhrea. There was no demonstration at the Dublin terminus. Mr. O'Brien was subsequently taken before a resident magistrate and remanded to appear before a special Crimes Act Court to answer charges arising out of the attempt to hold a proclaimed meeting at Ennis, on April 8. Mr. O'Brien was admitted to bail, himself in £200 and two sureties in £100 each. He subsequently left for Dublin ; but before doing so he addressed a meeting of the suppressed local branch of the National League, which passed the following resolution :—"That, while congratulating Ireland's champion, William O'Brien, upon his new prosecution, we desire to point out to the English people the cowardice of Mr. Balfour's action in selecting Mr. O'Brien alone for vengeance out of the thousands of men who openly proclaimed their allegiance to the National League in Longhrea last Sunday ; and we pledge ourselves to continue to exercise the right of free men and free combination until, if necessary, every member of the branch shall have followed him into prison." Mr. O'Brien attributed his arrest to the effect created on the English mind by the previous Sunday's demonstrations, and he complimented Mr. Balfour on his courage in bludgeoning everybody except himself (Mr. O'Brien) and upon his astuteness in prosecuting nobody except himself, for the bludgeoning could be denied ; but the twenty or thirty thousand prosecutions would stand on record as a refutation of his boast of the suppression of the League.

Mr. O'Brien was, on April 18, presented with an address from the Nationalist students of Dublin. In reply, he said, he depended upon the young men of Ireland for the regeneration of their land, and not upon such people as wavered with the result of each election in England.

Mr. John Dillon, M.P., whose residence in Dublin had been under police surveillance for some days, was arrested on April 17, on a warrant. The police were informed that if they would call at four o'clock in the afternoon Mr. Dillon would surrender. Two officers arrived at the time specified, and Mr. Dillon, on seeing the warrant, said he was ready, and shortly afterwards left the house in custody. Mr. Dillon is charged with attending an unlawful meeting at Tullyallen, county Louth, and taking part in a criminal conspiracy to induce certain tenants not to pay their rents. The hon. gentleman was removed to Drogheda, where he was brought before a magistrate and remanded. He was admitted to bail, and returned to Dublin.

According to the London correspondent of the *Irish Times*, the arrest of Mr. Dillon marks the beginning of a vigorous campaign against the Plan of Campaign, and prosecutions will be instituted against all who have taken an active part in its management. The same correspondent hears that no other members will be arrested for participation in the proclaimed meetings of April 8, unless they attempt further demonstration in suppressed districts.

INDIAN COMPANIES.

THE NERBUDDA COAL AND IRON COMPANY.

The twenty-eighth report of the directors of the Nerbudda Coal and Iron Company for the year ended Dec. 31, states that after providing for debenture interest and income-tax (England and India) there is a profit balance of 2,790*l.*, out of which the directors recommend a dividend of 1*s.* per share, leaving 308*l.* to be carried forward.

THE INDO-EUROPEAN TELEGRAPH COMPANY.

The directors' report of the Indo-European Telegraph Company states that the company's revenue from all sources for 1887 amounted to 104,291*l.*, a decrease of 292*l.* The expenses were 48,621*l.*, a decrease of 2,153*l.* Deducting the above expenses, taking credit for 1,093*l.* brought over from 1886, and debiting income-tax, there remains the sum of 55,195*l.* From this amount 10,000*l.* has been placed to reserve, and that sum, together with 10,625*l.*, amount of interim dividend, has to be deducted, leaving a balance of 34,570*l.* The directors now propose the declaration of a dividend for the last six months of 17*s.* 6*d.* making with the interim dividend already paid 6 per cent. for the year, and a bonus of 20*s.* per share, both free of income-tax, making in all 10 per cent. for the year, carrying forward 2,695*l.* to the credit of 1888. The falling-off in the revenues derived from Indian messages remarked upon in 1886 has continued during 1887, but fortunately has been made up by other sources of traffic.

The report of the Eastern Extension, Australasia, and China Telegraph Company for the half-year ended Dec. 31, states that the gross receipts, inclusive of Government subsidies, amounted to 232,660*l.*, against 216,956*l.* The working and other expenses, including 22,730*l.* for cost of repairs to cables and expenses of ships, absorbed 69,570*l.*, against 80,006*l.* After deducting income-tax, interest on debentures and contributions to sinking funds, and bringing forward 35,162*l.*, there is an available balance of 153,051*l.* A quarterly interim dividend of 1¼ per cent. has been paid, and it is now proposed to distribute another of like amount, making, with the interim dividends paid for the first half-year, a total dividend of 5 per cent. It is also proposed to pay a bonus of 3 per share, or 1½ per cent., making a total distribution of 6½ per cent. for 1887. The balance of 53,051*l.* has been carried to the general reserve fund, which, after being debited with the cost of the further partial renewal of the Singapore-Saigon and Penang-Rangoon cables, amounting to 22,758*l.*, now stands at 620,095*l.*

CHARTERED MERCANTILE BANK OF INDIA, LONDON, AND CHINA.

The thirtieth general meeting of this bank was held at the offices, Old Broad Street, on April 17. Mr. J. N. Bullen (chairman) said that the profit of the last half-year had not been so large as for the June half, but that was not uncommon, because in the first half of the year trade was most active in the East, bank bills largest, and money in the greatest demand ; consequently business generally was better. Still the last half-year had been in some respects exceptionally unfavourable, owing to the small shipments of produce in India and the value of money in the Madras Presidency being exceedingly low. In the Calcutta and Bombay Presidency banks the rate for some months had only been 3*s.* per cent., and for first class banking securities sometimes as low as 2 per cent. When the shareholders bore in mind that a great part of their money was fixed deposit money, on which they paid an average rate of not less than 4½ per cent., he thought it would be seen that such conditions were not favourable to the making of large banking profits. Notwithstanding this, however, the net profit for the half year, after providing for bad and doubtful debts, amounted to 33,666*l.*, which was equal to nearly 9 per cent. upon the paid-up capital at its par value. The net profit of the whole year was 86,193*l.*, or nearly 11½ per cent. upon the paid-up capital at its par value. This state of things enabled them to restore to the reserve fund 25,000*l.* that they took from it this time last year, and also to further strengthen that account to the extent of 20,000*l.* It now stood at the very substantial figure of 150,000*l.* The position of the bank, he was glad to say, was very satisfactory. The persistent decline in silver was a very embarrassing factor ; they had no control over it, and the only thing they could do was to continue to build up and strengthen their reserve fund, and they hoped at the end of the current year to be able to make another satisfactory addition to that fund. With regard to the renewal of their charter, it would be within the recollection of the shareholders that at the extraordinary general meeting held in February a resolution was passed unanimously approving of the renewal, and upon the very same day they sent in their application to the Privy Council, and the last news they had was that the matter was in the hands of the law officers of the Crown, and they had no doubt that in a reasonable time they would receive an intimation from those gentlemen agreeing to the renewal of their charter on the old terms. He hoped, therefore, when he next met the shareholders they would be working under their renewed charter, and he moved in conclusion, the adoption of the report which was agreed to, and the declaration of a dividend for the half-year at the rate of 5 per cent. per annum approved.

THE CHARTERED BANK.

The twenty-fourth ordinary general meeting of the shareholders of the Chartered Bank of India, Australia and China was held on April 19, at the City Terminus Hotel, Mr. William Paterson presiding. In moving the adoption of the report the chairman said that they had not sustained much positive loss by the shrinkage in the value of silver. They had been enabled to earn 25,000*l.* more than the 7 per cent. dividend that had been paid to the shareholders for the previous six years, and they had thought it right to transfer that sum to reserve, thereby increasing that very important fund to 225,000*l.* With respect to the balance-sheet, the larger figures shown therein failed to indicate the increased volume of their business. The large cash balance at Dec. 31 last, aggregating over 1,400,000*l.*, was considerably more than they liked to see unemployed at any time, but it was an accidental indication of the strength of their position. Although all the items in their accounts appeared at the current exchange, the value of the day, yet silver, which they had to handle at their branches, was a daily perplexity. They had some hope that something might be done in this matter, but the Royal Commission, which had been sitting for some time, had not yet issued its report. He was sure that at their next meeting the shareholders would unanimously confirm the election by the directors as a member of the board of Mr. Alfred Dent of Messrs. Dent Brothers and Co., of Old Broad Street, and of Messrs. Alfred Dent and Co., of Shanghai. Mr. Emile Levita seconded the motion, which was unanimously adopted. The dividend recommended was declared, and the retiring directors and auditors were re-elected.

THE DELHI AND LONDON BANK.

The half-yearly general meeting of the shareholders of the Delhi and London Bank was held on April 18, at the offices, Bishopsgate Street Within. Mr. David Henry Small presided, and, in moving the adoption of the report, stated that since their meeting six months ago a marked improvement had taken place in the affairs of the bank. A considerable portion of the bank's outstandings at the Delhi branch, which for a time had been locked up, had been recovered in cash and been reinvested in safe and profitable loans. The more hopeful prospect which had followed the depression in many Indian joint-stock enterprises encouraged them to anticipate a steady improvement at the Calcutta branch, and to hope that at no distant date that branch might contribute more largely to the profits of the bank. Major-General E. J. Rickards seconded the motion. General Gray complained of the form in which the accounts were presented, and maintained, amid dissent, that dividends had been paid not from profits, but from some other source of which he was not aware. The chairman observed that General Gray had been auditor of the accounts for two years. General Gray inquired why dividends had been paid when there was a large bad debt account. The chairman, in reply, stated that that had been known to General Gray since he had been a shareholder, During the last six months the lock-up had been reduced by 1½ lacs of rupees. In 1869 over sixteen lacs of rupees were locked up and unproductive, a large amount being regarded as bad. Since then they had wiped off that account nearly 100,000*l.* They had always admitted that they had a bad and doubtful debt account, and there had been writings off periodically. One or two native rajahs had been inspecting the Delhi property of the bank, which they would be very glad to dispose of at anything like the price at which it stood in their books. They greatly regreetted having had to reduce the remuneration of the managers, but the directors had themselves set the example. The motion was adopted with one dissentient, General Gray. A dividend for the half-year at the rate of 3 per cent. per annum was then declared, and the retiring directors and auditors were re-elected.

SOCIAL DISCONTENT IN INDIA.

The *St. James's Gazette* writes as follows on the subject of social discontent in India :—An Indian Mahommedan was lamenting, in a letter to the *Times* not very long since, the social disadvantages under which natives of India labour in their intercourse with the English residents. Mr. Mehdi Hasan professes to echo the opinions which thoughtful Mahommedans hold concerning our rule in the East. He assures us that India is contented, save for one notable exception. "There are," he declares, "very few Englishmen indeed who, beyond their necessary official connections, are on terms of social intimacy or friendship with natives of rank and breeding." He regards the fact not merely as a grievance, but as a political misfortune. The result, he says, is social disaffection which cannot fail to be dangerous.

Now, there is a certain amount of truth in what this Mahomedan gentleman writes. Mr. Mehdi Hasan is himself a man of good position. He was formerly in the service of the Indian Government, and now fills an important judicial post under the Nizam. He and other Indians who visit this country, and find themselves welcomed with effusion by English society may well reflect with some bitterness that in India itself what seems an almost impassable gulf is fixed between English and native society. Many Englishmen and most Englishwomen will live for years in India without once entering a native's house or receiving a native in their own, except on business. Once or twice a twelvemonth, it may be, some high official gives rather a stiff garden-party or an "at home" to which natives are bidden ; or the English residents in a station are invited to a *nautch* and fireworks, or some other form of artless jubilation, in honour of a betrothal, a wedding, or the birth of an heir. But of easy enjoyable intercourse there is hardly a trace, save at the Courts of one or two great princes, or when a native gentleman has become so completely Occidentalized as to be indistinguishable from a European. A well-meaning apologist for his brother Anglo-Indians has informed the *Times* that "English gentlemen in India, with their wives and daughters, receive with much satisfaction the visits of those educated native gentlemen whose cultivated manners, innate politeness, and sensible conversation would make their society valued anywhere." Some do, no doubt, though not very many ; and it does not strike the writer in the *Times* that Anglo-Indian society is far less fastidious as regards the culture, deportment, and intelligence of English people who are admitted to its functions, and that thoughtful natives might reasonably wonder that higher instead of easier qualifications are required of them. However, the main grievance, if it be one, is that, as an ordinary rule, the barrier dividing English from native society seems inexpugnable. With rare exceptions, a native gentleman is never seen in an Anglo-Indian club or in an Anglo-Indian drawing-room, Englishmen and natives live apart, except where business or duty brings them together.

The real state of the case is best shown by contrast. In London Indian gentlemen are received with a kindliness as widely different to the feeling with which they are regarded by the average Englishman in India as wine is to water. That feeling will sometime take the form of actual aversion ; more often it is a mere coldness ; it seldom rises above the temperature of condescension. Mr. James, a civil servant from Bombay, was amazed when passing through a Russian frontier station at the friendly meeting he witnessed between a Russian colonel and a Chinese officer. The Chinaman was quite at his ease, and met his hosts and fellow guests on perfectly equal terms. The Anglo-Indian traveller was evidently struck by an incident which to people who have never seen how Asiatics and Europeans hold aloof from each other in India would hardly seem worth recording. But it is easier to prove the existence of what seems to be a race antipathy than to find a satisfactory explanation. Mr. Mehdi Hasan good-naturedly suggests that Englishmen in India are not naturally unlike their countrymen at home, but being so much engrossed in their official duties have no leisure to cultivate friendly relations with the natives. This is true in part ; yet it is the idler portion of the Anglo-Indian community which betrays the most decided aversion to native society, while it is often the overworked official who most easily makes friends among natives. Then again, the Anglo-Indian who has replied to Mr. Mehdi Hasan sees an explanation of the state of things in the position of Indian women. An Indian gentleman, he points out, does not take his wife out calling or to parties with him ; therefore the social amusements of the East and West must continue to move on separate lines. Yet this does not explain the fact that native gentlemen are not admited to Anglo-Indian clubs, and that English ladies seldom visit their Indian sisters as they visit Turkish ladies in Constantinople.

But the arguments which Anglo-Indian society chiefly relies on to justify its exclusiveness are by no means so easily met. It will be urged, for instance, that Hindoos as a rule regard the European as unclean that Mahommedans look upon women, English ladies included, with sentiments which, to politer Europe, have seemed horrible ever since the days of knight errantry. You cannot well be friendly, says the Anglo-Indian, with a man who directly you leave will carefully purify himself from the contamination of your visit. You would not have your wives and daughters stared at and spoken to by men whose theories about the sex are untranslatable. Arguments of this kind are usually accepted as convincing. Still, on the other hand, were native society homogeneous—consisting either of all Hindoos or all Mahommedans, all Sikhs or all Rajpoots—a *modus vivendi* would most likely have been discovered long ago. Perhaps, therefore, the real impediment to a closer and kindlier intercourse is the difficulty of being several things to several conditions of men—of being an adept in some three or four different ceremonials and a master of as many different styles of conversation. As at present informed Anglo-Indian society is of opinion that the trouble needed to acquire such arts is not worth taking.

If it is a mere question of trouble and inclination it might be as well to revise the decision. Not that the Englishman in India need Orientalize himself, which is the surest way to lose prestige and influence in the East ; or, on the other hand, that he should foregather with every native who can quote Milton and dilate on the blessings of representative government. But a knowledge of native character will suggest many interests in which both natives and Europeans are concerned ; and such interests should be more sedulously cultivated. Already in Oriental studies, in professional and commercial enterprises, and even in field sports, members of both communities are to a certain extent associated, and the association would in any case gradually become more cordial. It would be possible, however, by concessions and perhaps advances on our side, to stimulate the growth of a friendlier sentiment, and to remove without further delay what seems a reproach, and even a scandal, both to natives of India who visit England and to English travellers who visit India.

SHIPPING INTELLIGENCE.

The s s Picton, 1,561 tons, Captain P Brown, cleared yesterday for Marseilles, with a general cargo. She has sixty passengers on deck for Suez.

The s s Hindoo, Captain C Edwards, arrived in port yesterday, with a cargo of cotton, and Mr and Miss Pearse as cabin, and 500 deck passengers.

The Haji Casam pilgrim steamer Sumatra, Captain W E Breeze, will sail to-day for Aden, Hoodeida, and Jedda, with a general cargo and 1,020 pilgrims on deck.

The s s Algoma, 1,892 tons, Captain J C Murray, from Cardiff, arrived in port yesterday morning with a cargo of 3,918 tons coals. She is consigned to the Captain.

The s s Preston, 1,401 tons, Captain F Brown, cleared yesterday for Antwerp, with a general cargo and forty deck passengers for Aden and twenty for Suez.

The s s Dago, 1,239, tons, Captain E. E. Corner, cleared out yesterday for Antwerp with a general cargo and Mr and Mrs Williams and two children and Mr Gordon, as passengers.

The s s Iran, 2,316, Captain R Poland, arrived in Bombay yesterday morning, with 5,077 tons Powell Duffryn coals from Cardiff (April 13). Messrs Edwards Bates and Co., are her agents in Bombay.

The British Steamer Rosshire, 1,362 tons, Captain Hewet, arrived in Bombay yesterday from Middlesbrough, with a cargo of railway materials for the G. I. P. R. Company. She is consigned to Messrs W and A Graham and Co.

The B. I. S. N. steamer Kerbella, 1,458 tons, Captain D Stuart, will sail this morning for London *via* Karachi with a general cargo and the following passengers :—For Plymouth.—Colonel, Mrs. Miss, and Master Philip, Mr G Logan, and Conductor M O'Shea. For Kurrachee.—Mr L Tiden. For several ports—42 deck.

VESSELS IN DOCKS.—May 7.

PRINCE'S DOCK.

Vessels.	Net Tonnage	Captains.	Sheds.	Company or Agents.
S.S. Manilla..	2883	A. Cruciani	A	F. Bozzoni.
„ Persia	2317	Hutchinson	B	W.&A. Graham & Co.
„ Shannon....	...	C. R. Edwards...	C	P. & O. Co.
„ Ganges	1490	D. Roberts.......	D	W. & A.Graham & Co.
„ Laleham....	1300	J. Evans.........	E	K. Nixon & Co.
„ Apollo.......	2060	J. Douglas.......	F	F. Muir & Co.
„ Clan Mackay	1427	H. Sibery	G	F. Muir & Co.
„ Kerbella....	1571	D. Stewart.........	H J	M. Mackenzie & Co.
„ Henley	1446	R. Walder.......	K	J. Mackintosh & Co.
„ Peveril	1974	A. Burgess	L	K. Nixon & Co.
„ Werneth Hall	2690	W. Boulton	M	E. Bates & Co.
„ Highfield ...	1698	W. Simpson......	N	J Mackinstosh & Co.
„ Horn Head..	1558	M. R. Thompson	O	J. M. Heyn.
„ Australasian	2343	A. Simpson	P	F. Muir & Co.
„ Stura	1415	L. Caboara	Q	F. Bozzoni.
„ Etolia	2108	W. Gill	Ibis	....
„ Ross-shire..	1362	Hewat		

VICTORIA DOCK.

Vessels.	Net Tonnage	Captains.	No.	Company or Agents.
„ Damascus ..	2391	A. Douglas	1	F. Muir & Co.
„ Greystoke ..	1377	P. W. Sherwood	2	....
„ Picton	1561	P. Brown	3	J. Mackintosh & Co.
„ Dago........	1239	E. E. Corner.....	4	F. Muir & Co.
„ Preston	1401	F. Brown	5	J. Mackintosh & Co.
„ C. Arbib.....	1646	H. Tarbig	6	Captain.
„ Bretwalda..	1901	J. F. Carpenter..	7	J. Mackintosh & Co.
„ Darwin	1650	B. Williams	8	Beyts Craig & Co.
„ Lancaster ..	1117	J. T. Leggett ...	9	F. Muir & Co.
„ Mobile.........	916	C. Doart	10	B. P. S. N. & Co.
„ Sumatra.....	1406	W. E. Breeze ..	11	Hajee Cassim.
„ Florence ..	1576	White	13	....
„ Kt. Errant..	2284	Mathews	14	....
„ P.Henderick	2041	Collin	15	Visram Ebram.
„ Liscard......	1278	W. Byrne	16	J. Mackintosh & Co.
„ Bryn Glas ..	1503	G. Bethell	17	Numan Devjee.
„ Indra	2332	Leslie	18	K. Nixon & Co.
„ Worsley Hall	2240	J. Verrill	19	Edwards Bates & Co.

ARRIVALS.

May.	Vessel.	Commander	From.
7	Ross-shire (s)	Hewat	Middlesbro', April 7
	Algoma (s)	Murray	Cardiff, April 7.
	Iran (s)	Poland.......	Cardiff, April 18.
	Hindoo (s)	Edwards.......	Cutch Mandvie.

DEPARTURES.

May.	Vessel.	Commander	Destination.
7	Satara (s)	Tice	Persian Gulf and Karachi.
	Poseidon (s)	Mersa	Trieste.
	Dago (s)	Corner.......	Antwerp.

The following vessels will sail to-day :—
Steamer Bretwalda, Carpenter, for Antwerp.
„ Picton, Brown, for Marseilles.
„ Sumatra, Breeze, for Aden and Jedda.
„ Kerbella, Stuart, for Karachi and London.

The following vessels were entered for loading yesterday :—
Steamer Nowshera, for Calcutta, Rangoon & Moulmein.
„ Bagdad, for Aden and Jeddah.
„ Hindoo, for Kathiawad Coast.
„ Flambro, for Odessa.
Ship E. Reed, for Colombo.

CALCUTTA.

ARRIVAL.

May.
3 Arratoon Apcar s.Olifant......Hong-Hong April 18.

DEPARTURES.

May 2.—I. M. Steamer Tenasserim. Ship Lodestar and a Dutch Barque (showed Q. C. M. S.)

MADRAS.

ARRIVALS.

May.	Vessel.		
2	Canara s	......	Bombay.
	Goalpara s	......	Rangoon.
3	Tibre s	......	Colombo.
4	Tanais s	......	Calcutta.

DEPARTURES.

May.	Vessel.		
2	Nerbudda s	......	Rangoon.
	Shahjehan s	......	Calcutta.
	Clan Lamont s.........	......	London.
3	Tibre s............	......	Calcutta.
	Canara s	......	Calcutta.
	Dacca s	......	London.
	Goalpara s.........	......	Negapatam.
	Pelican s............	......	London.
4	Tanais s	......	Colombo.
	Clan Macgregor s.	......	Calcutta.
	Almora s	......	Singapore.

MILITARY INTELLIGENCE.

ARRIVALS.—May 6.

Nurse, 2nd-Lieut, 9th Bombay Infantry, for examination, from Satara.
Roberts, Major, Bengal, R A, on duty, from England.
Toms, Captain, Bengal, R A, on duty, from England.
Egginton, Lieut, Bengal, Sussex Regt, on duty, to England.
Drummond, Lieut, Bengal, W Y Regt, from sick leave, from England.
Stewart, Lt-Col, Bengal, 4th Goorkhas, on leave, from Bukloh.
Barry, Surgeon, Bombay, I M S, on station leave, from Mhow.
Sawyer, Major, Bombay, N Lane Regt, from leave, from England.
Yule, Major, Bengal, Devon Regt, off leave, from England.
Gibbons, Lt-Col, Bengal, Devon Regt, off leave, from England.
Maitland, Lt-Col, Bombay, Poona Horse, to join, from Simla.
Birch, Colonel, 9th Bombay Infantry, from leave, from England.
Light, Lieut, 17th Bombay Infantry, from leave, from Karachi.
Hickley, Lieut, West Riding Regt, on probation, from Bermuda.
Bonomi, Captain, Bombay, King's Own Regt, from leave, from England.
Street, Surgeon, 2nd Bombay Lancers, from leave, from England.
Cruickshank, Lt-Col, Bombay, R A, on duty, from Aden.

May 7.

Cates, Dy Surgeon Genl, Bombay, on duty, from Matheran.
Philips, Colonel, 2nd Bombay Lancers, from leave, from Poona.
Baker, Lieut, 2nd Bombay Regt, on duty, from Poona.
Lowther, Lieut, Bombay, 26th Bombay Infantry, on duty, from Poona.

DEPARTURES.—May 5.

Fry, Lieut, 4th Bombay Rifles, on leave, from Ratnagiri.

May 7.

Smith, Captain, 22nd Bombay Regt, to join, to Karachi.
Heyland, Colonel, 1st Bombay Lancers, on leave, to Deesa.
Balfe, Captain, Bombay, D J A, on duty, to Poona.
Yule, Major, Devon Regt, to rejoin, to Jhansi.
Gibbons, Lieut-Col, Devon Regt, on duty, to Jhansi.
Toms, Captain, Bengal, R A, on duty, to R Pindi.
Hickley, Lieut, W Riding Regt, on duty, to Cawnpore.
Drummond, Lieut, W York Regt, on sick leave, to Mooltan.
Sarkies, Surgeon, Bombay, I M S, on duty, to Poona.
Egginton, Lt, Royal Sussex Regt, on duty, to Rawal Pindi.
Roberts, Major, Bengal, R A, on duty, to Rawal Pindi.

BOMBAY VOLUNTEER RIFLE CORPS.

REGIMENTAL ORDERS

By Lieut-Col. the Hon. L. H. Bayley, Commandant B.V.R.C.

Bombay, 8th May, 1888.

1. Vol. J. W. Mulvaney, B. Company, is granted twenty day's leave of absence from this date.

By order,
(Signed) G. de Saone, Lieutenant & Acting Adjutant, Bombay Vol. R. Corps.

DAILY EXPORTS.—May 7.

For Liverpool.

Werneth Hall s—10,000 cwts wheat, Sanday and Co ; 10,000 cwts wheat, The Bombay Co, Ld.
Woosley Hall s—18 bales hemp, B Jankiparsad ; 400 bales cotton, George Lockhart and Co ; 8,000 cwts wheat, Finlay, Muir, and Co ; 280 cwts wheat, Owen and Okell ; 400 bales cotton, Thos H Moore and Co ; 84 bales wool, D Harjiwan.
Persia s—50 bales cotton, E Spinner and Co ; 2,000 cwts wheat and 600 bales cotton, 500 bales cotton, Lyon and Co ; 3,000 cwts wheat, Finlay, Muir, and Co ; 4,000 cwts wheat, Lang, Moir, and Co ; 36,000 cwts wheat, Ralli Bros.

For London.

Damascus s—19 cases bristles, Lang, Moir, and Co ; 32 cases indigo, K Khooshall ; 100 cwts gum arabic, H Virdhare ; 56 cwts gum arabic, R Assaria ; 55 cwts gum arabic, K Kullianji ; 56 cwts gum arabic, T Khetsee; 2,001 cwts rapeseed, The Bombay Co. Ld ; 540 bales cotton, Volkart Bros ; 228 bales hides and skins, Owen and Okell ; 7 bales skins, C Rajabally ; 15 bales hides, P Edalji ; 48 bales skins, E Gangji, 55 bales cotton, Glade and Co ; 766 cwts myrabolams, Beyts, Craigie, and Co ; 72 cwts gum, W Poonja ; 204 cwts gum and 87 cwts ginger, K Khooshal ; 70 bales cotton, F Sauquet and Co.

For Amsterdam.

Colony s—10,045 cwts linseed, Ralli Bros.

For Dunkirk.

Horn Head s—300 bales cotton, George Lockhart and Co ; 4,520 cwts linseed, Ralli Brothers ; 10,000 cwts wheat, D. Sassoon and Co.
Florence s—450 cwts wheat, N Lallji.
Clan MacKay s—200 bales cotton, Volkart Brothers ; 7,000 cwts wheat, Lyon and Co ; 4,000 cwts wheat, F Massotty and Co ; 4,000 cwts rapeseed, E D Sassoon and Co ; 2,001 cwts poppyseed, Finlay, Muir and Co.

For Antwerp.

Indra s—1,000 bales cotton, Ralli Brothers ; 100 bales cotton, Killick, Nixon and Co ; 110 bales cotton, Ritchie, Stewart and Co ; 100 bales cotton, 1,000 cwts castorseed, and 4,902 cwts rapeseed, A Blascheck and Co.
Preston s—1,000 cwts wheat, Killick, Nixon and Co ; 2,000 cwts wheat, D Sassoon and Co.
Peveril s—100 bales cotton, Killick, Nixon and Co ; 2,000 cwts rapeseed, Punnett and Co ; 100 bales kelki, J L Kersten ; 500 bales cotton, A Blascheck and Co ; 200 bales cotton, Finlay, Muir and Co.
Bretwalda s—4,000 cwts poppyseed, Volkart Brothers ; 999 cwts poppyseed, L Dreyfus and Co ; 2,000 cwts poppyseed, Ralli Brothers.

For Havre.

Laleham s—555 bales cottton, G Lockhart and Co ; 70 cwts gum, F Hurst ; 10,000 cwts wheat, D Sassoon and Co ; 430 bales cotton, Gaddum, Bythell and Co.
Kt Errant s—4 cwts rapeseed, F Masotti and Co ; 800 bales cotton, E Sauquet and Co.

For Marseilles.

Picton s— 250 cwts Zanzibar copra, R Caderbhai ; 6,000 cwts wheat, Ralli Bros ; 900 cwts wheat, L Dewsi.
Werneth Hall—2,000 cwts wheat , and 3,255 cwts groundnuts, Ralli Bros.

For Naples.

Manilla s—200 bales cotton, The Bombay Co., Ld ; 500 bales cotton, Ralli Bros.

For Genoa.

Bryn Glas s—100 bales cotton, Ritchie, Stewart and Co ; 4,000 cwts teelseed, and 1,000 cwts wheat, Ralli Bros ; 1,100 bales cotton and 9,000 cwts wheat, Volkart Bros ; 500 bales cotton, F Saquet and Co ; 1,010 cwts rapeseed, 2,640 cwts gingellyseed, and 2,000 cwts wheat, Lang, Moir and Co.
Manilla s—200 bales cotton, Thos H Moore and Co.

For Messina.

Manilla s—4,000 cwts wheat, Lang, Moir and Co.

For Leghorn.

Manilla s—250 bales cotton, The Bombay Co., Ld.

For Trieste.

Liscard s,—220 bales cotton, Glade and Co ; 110 bales cotton, Killick, Nixon and Co ; 220 bales cotton, Volkart Bros; 1,320 bales cotton, Gaddum, Bythell and Co ; 110 bales cotton, Punnett and Co.

For Venice.

Liscard s,—50 bales cotton, Gaddum, Bythell and Co.

For Gibraltar.

Persia s,—2,000 cwts wheat, Lang, Moir and Co.

For Kobe.

Henley s,—177 bales twist, John Campbell and Co.

For Hongkong.

Henley s,—95 cwts sharkfins, H. Purdhan ; 50 cwts cloves, 18 cwts ooplate, &c., V. Cooverji ; 78 bales twist, P. Cowasji ; 500 bales twist, H. P. Jootha ; 100 bales twist, K. Joovarmull ; 100 bales twist, N. Vethaldas ; 50 bales twist, K. Veerji ; 25 bales twist, P. Rastamji ; 100 bales twist, S. Sewdatrai.

For Shanghai.

Henley s,—25 bales twist, K. Veerji ; 50 bales twist, J. Campbell and Co ; 350 bales twist, D Pestanji.

For Calcutta.

Ellora s,—340 bales cotton, R. Luchmandas ; 100 bales cotton, C. R. Sethna.

BANK OF BOMBAY.

The following is the statement of the affairs of the Bank of Bombay for the week ending 5th May as compared with the statement of the 28th April 1888 :—

Liabilities.	April 28. Rs.	May 5. Rs.
Proprietors' Capital	1,00,00,000	1,00,00,000
Reserve Fund, invested in Govt. and other authorized Securities...	26,50,000	26,50,000
Public Deposits at Head Office...	66,32,584	92,20,625
do. do. at Branches.........	25,97,646	26,84,25
Other Deposits	2,97,54,612	2,78,48,301
Post Bills	8,748	8,858
Cash Credits undrawn	6,53,599	5,33,545
Rs.	5,22,97,189	5,29,45,586
Assets.		
Govt. & other authorised Securities	35,96,804	29,20,779
Cash Credits, on Security of Govt. Paper Bullion and Merchandise.	33,25,145	32,37,123
Loans on Security of do.........	39,64,582	48,79,964
Current Accounts, overdrawn ...	2,506	2,530
Bills Discounted and purchased ..	2,67,70,166	2,72,62,063
Stamps, &c............	28,303	28,229
Dead Stock............ Rs. 5,87,350		
Amt. applied in reduction ... 2,85,000		
	3,02,350	3,02,350
Bullion	2,93,722	2,93,722
Cash Balances with Correspondents	4,92,466	3,35,976
Cash and Currency Notes	1,35,31,147	1,36,82,850
	5,22,97,189	5,29,45,586

BANK OF BENGAL.

The following is the statement of the affairs of the Bank of Bengal for the week ending 1st May as compared with the statement of the 24th April 1888 :—

Liabilities.	April 24. Rs.	A.	P.	May 1. Rs.	A.	P.
Capital paid up	2,00,00,000	0	0	2,00,00,000	0	0
Reserve Fund	50,52,708	15	0	50,52,708	15	0
Treasury Balance	2,04,73,847	5	3	2,19,82,913	13	10
Other Deposits	3,67,76,453	12	9	3,76,28,117	8	4
Bank Post Bills, &c............	10,80,812	5	1	5,98,630	10	10
Sundries	19,43,283	13	6	19,79,427	13	5
Rs.	8,53,27,106	3	7	8,72,41,798	13	5
Assets.	Rs.	A.	P.	Rs.	A.	P.
Government Securities ..	57,48,835	5	0	54,67,516	8	0
Other authorized Invtmts	60,90,157	0	0	60,57,517	0	0
Loans on Govt. and other authorized Securities...	73,65,205	0	0	69,70,352	11	3
Credits on do.	60,72,939	10	4	59,64,797	10	5
Bills discounted............	3,22,89,502	2	10	3,26,42,700	10	0
Balances with other Banks	6,61,198	5	8	7,11,591	7	9
Bullion	368	6	0	234	15	9
Dead Stock	11,09,797	1	5	11,09,885	11	0
Stamps	13,056	7	0	12,937	15	0
Sundries............	10,37,907	8	0	10,57,789	2	10
Cash at Head Office	85,75,094	2	0	1,52,64,077	3	11
Do. at Branches.........	1,63,63,015	3	4	1,19,82,307	10	6
Rs.	8,53,27,106	3	7	8,72,41,798	13	5

CALCUTTA COMMERCIAL.

CALCUTTA, Saturday, May 5, 1888.

BANKS AND FINANCIAL COMPANIES.

STOCKS.	Paid Rs.	½ years Divd.	
Agra Pressing Co.	100	......	...
Agricultural Phosphates ...	100	y 10 p.ct	25
Alipore Coal Co....	100	5 p. ct.	103
Arakan Oil Co.	Rs. 9	......	Nml.
Bally Paper Mills Co.	£10	5 p. ct.	170
Barnagore Jute Fa tory ...	£10	y 5 p.ct.	91
Bengal Coal Co., ...	1000	6 p. ct.	1,585
B. Baragunda Copper (preference A shares)	a15	......	16
Do. Deferred B Shares ...	£1	......	8¼
Bengal Ice Manfg. Co.	100	nil.	89
Do. Mills Co., Ld.	£100	7½ p.ct.	1,600
Do. Silk Co., Ld.	100	y nil.	50
Do. Telephone Co.	100	$8 p. ct.	50
Bonded Warehouse	445	Rs 11p.sh	280
Bowreah Cotton Mills	100	3 p. ct.	65
Budge-Budge J. Mills	80	5	87
Burrakur Coal Co.	100	15 p. ct.	170
Calcutta Central Press	100	y 15 p.ct.	105
Calcutta Hydraulic	100	nil.	96
Do. Steam Co.	100	6 p. ct.	116
Do. Tramways Co. ...	£10	3 p. ct.	99
Camperdown P. Co., Ld. ...	100	8 p.ct.	112
Canal Press Co.	100	nil.	81
Carew & Co., Ld. (Sugar) ...	100	3 p. ct.	98
Cawnpur Cotton Mills Co. ...	100	5 p. ct.	105
Do. Woollen Mills ...	50	5 p.ct.	61
Chitpur Hydraulic P.	100	nil.	75
Crown Brewery Musuri ...	100	y 8 p. ct.	120
Crystal Ice Co., Ld.	100	nil.	110
Darjeeling Himalayan Ry. Co...	100	6 p. ct.	120
Do. & K. Hotel Co. ...	100	......	50
Deoghur Ry. Co., Ld.	100	2 p. ct.	98
Do. Mining Co., Ld. ...	10	......	
Dunbar Cotton Mills	100	nil.	45
Egerton Woollen Mills Co., Ld...	100	2 p. ct.	85
Empress Ind Cotton Co., Ld. ...	500	4 p. ct.	355
Equitable Coa. Co., Ld... ...	250	3 p. ct.	230
Fort Gloster Jute Manufacturing.	100	nil.	63
Gobra Tannery Co., Ld... ...	100	nil.	80
Goosery Cotton Mills	200	5 p. ct.	200
Gouripore Co., Ld.	100	4 p. ct.	121
Great Eastern Hotel	100	2 p. ct.	[illegible]
Hooghly Mills Co., Ld.... ...	75	nil.	4
Howrah Docking Co.	500	Rs.5 p.sh.	110
Do. Mills Co., Ld.	100	6 p. ct.	112
India G. S. N. Co., Ld.	100	3 p. ct.	90
Kamerhatty Jute Mills... ...	50	5 p. ct.	119
Kangra V. S. Co., Ld.	100	6 p.ct.	110
Kanknarrah C.	59	nil.	55
Lahore Tramway Co.	100	......	110
Landing & Shipping Co... ...	100	4 p. ct.	68
Lyell & Co., Ld., Allahabad ...	100	y 10 p. ct.	90
Morrison E. & Co., Naini Tal ...	100	......	60
Muir Mills Co., Cotton	200	7 p. ct.	286
Murree Brewery Co., Ld. ...	100	y 12 p. ct.	155
Naini Tal Brewery Co., Ld. ...	100	y 12 p. ct.	125
Nasmyth's Pat. Press	100	nil.	80
New Beerbhoom Coal	100	6 p. ct.	121
Orissa Coasting S. N.	75	nil.	50d
Planters Stores and Agency Co., Ld.	£10	4 p. ct.	£12
Rajmahal Stone Co.	100	y5 p. ct.	75
Ramkistopore Press	100	nil.	36
Raneegunge Coal Asn.	100	y5 p. ct.	60
Riverside Press Co.	100	nil.	54
R. Scott Thomson & Co... ...	500	2 p. ct.	245
Scindia Paper Mills Co... ...	£1	......	Nml.
Do. Vendors Shares... ...	£1	......	Nml.
Seebpore Jute Manfg.	100	nil.	87
Strand Bank Press Co.	100	nil.	60
Tarkessur Railway Co.	100	4 p. ct.	117
Titaghur Paper Mills	100	5 p. ct.	120
Union Jute Co., Ld.	75	16 p. ct.	175
Watson's Patent Press	100	5 p. ct.	90

TEA COMPANIES' SHARES.

Adulpore Terai (Darj.) ...	100	nil. a	30
Amicable (Assam)	100	...	Lqda.
Amluckie...	100	3 p. ct. a	60
Arcuttipore (Cachar)	100	7 p. ct. a	45
Assam Company...	£20	5 ad.-int.	530
Baintbarrie Tea Co., Ld. ...	100	nil a	100
Balasun (Darjeeling)	100	8 p. ct.	87
Bengal (Cachar)...	100	2 p. ct. a	50
Do. contributory	80	2 p. ct. a	40
Bishnath (Assam)	200	13p. ct. a	200
Do. contributory	100	13p. ct. a	100
Borelli (Assam)	£10	5 p. ct.	165
Burkholah (Cachar)	100	3 p. ct.	37
Central (Cachar)	200	6 p. ct. a	129
Do. Terai (Darj.)	100	nil. a	30
Chandypore (Cachar)	100	nil. a	40
Cherra (Cachar)	£10	......	50
Chota Nagpore	100	nil. a	18
Chumta Tea Co.	100	2 p. ct. a	18
Cocheela (Cachar)	100	nil. a	22
Cuttecherra (Cachar)	100	nil. a	100
Darg. Tea & Cinchona	100	12 p. ct.	88
Dehing (Assam)	90	4 p. ct. a	45
Dehra Doon	100	4 p. ct. a	45
Dejoo (Assam)	£10	4½p. ct.	110
Dessai & Parbutia (Assam) ...	100	5ad.-int. a	56
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Doom Dooma, Ordinary ...	£10	6 p. ct.	136
Do. do. A... ...	£10	8 p. ct. a	156
Do. do. B	£10	6 p. ct. a	168
Durrung (Assam)	100	6 p. ct.	53
Eastern Cachar	100	nil. a	30
East India Assam & Cachar	100	3 p. ct.	44
Endogram (Cachar)	£10	......	Nm
Gielle (Darjeeling)	100	6 p. ct.	69
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Goomtee Tea	100	nil. a	93
Gowhatty (Assam)	100	......	Lqda.
Grob (Assam)	100	nil. a	17
Gyabaree (Darjeeling)	97½	nil. a	45
Holta (Kangra)	100	5 p. ct. a	50
Hoolmaree (Assam)	100	15 p. ct.	108
Hoolungorie (Assam)	100	3 p. ct. a	50
Hopetown	100	6 p. ct. c	100
Do. contributory	100	5 p. ct. c	100
Hotewar (Chota Nagpore) ...	100	......	100
Hunwal (Assam)	£10	3 p. ct. a	100
Indian Terai	500	7 p. ct. a	450
Iringmara (Cachar)	100	5 ad. int.	100
Jetinga Val (Cachar)	100	7½p. ct. a	92
Jhanzie Tea Assn., Ld.	£5	4ad.-int. a	92
Jinglam Darjeeling	100	nil. a	92
Jokai (Assam)	£10	5ad.-int. a	170
Kalacherra (Cachar)	100	nil. a	28
Kamptie Gwalhe (Assam) ...	100	5 p. ct.	par.
Khobong (Assam) A	100	10 p. ct. a	105
Do. do. B	100	4 p. ct. a	105
Kornafuli (Chittg.)	60	5 p. ct.	50
Kousanie	100	......	Nml.
Kunchunpore (Cachar)	100	nil. a	13
Kurseong & Darjeeling	250	4 p. ct. a	118
Do. contributory	200	4 p. ct. a	98
Kuttal (Cachar)	100	16 p. ct. a	210
Lakatoora (Sylhet)	100	3½p. ct. a	35
Leesh River (W. Dooars) ...	£10	4 p. ct. a	par.
Longview (Dar.)	100	3½p. ct. a	59
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Majagram (Cachar)	100	nil. a	20
Mesai Tea Co.	100	12 p. ct. a	102
Mim Tea Co.	100	12 p. ct.	83
Mohurgung Tea Co.	100	4 p. ct. a	40
Monacherra (Cachar)	100	nil. a	24
Do. contributory	90	nil. a	22
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Do. contributory	90	8ad. int.	100
Munjha (Darjg. Tea)	100	nil.	50
Mungledye, Assam Tea	£10	nil.	...
New Gola Ghat, Assam	£10	......	Lqda.
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Pankabaree (Darjg.)	100	nil. a	47
Pashok (Darjeeling)	100	6 p. ct. a	94
Phoolbaree Tea C., Ld.	100	8 p. ct.	70
Puttareah (Sylhet)	100	nil. c	40
Rajabaree (Assam)	100	7 p. ct. a	63
Ring Tong (Darjg.)	100	nil. a	38
Rungamatee (Cachar)... ...	100	4 p. ct.	25
Runglee Rungliot	100	15 p. ct.	115
Sapakati Tea Co.	100	7 p. ct. a	103
Second Mutual, Cachar ...	56	10 p. ct.	4-5
Second Fallodhi	100	5 p. ct. a	40
Selim Tea Co., Ld.	100	nil.	80
Singbulli & Murmah	100	7 p. ct.	86
Singell (Darjeeling)	100	2p. ct. a	52
Singlo Tea Co.	100	......	100
Singtom Tea Co., Ld.	100	8 p. ct.	108
Soom (Darjeeling)	100	7 p. ct. a	68
Springside (Darjeeling)	100	7 p. ct.	65
Sungoo River (Chittg.)... ...	100	nil. a	16
Teendarrea (Darjg.)	100	3 p. ct. a	35
Teesta Valley (Darjg.)	100	10 ad.int.	98
Ting Ling (Darjeeling)... ...	100	5 ad. int.	106
Tingri Tea Co., Ld.	100	12 per ct.	101
Tukvar (Darjeeling)	200	5 ad. int.	160
Upper Assam	£10	nil. a	18
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d—Dividend for the year.
b—Buyer.

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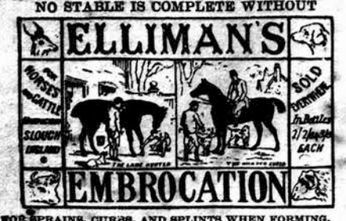

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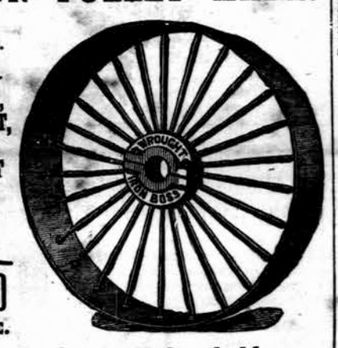

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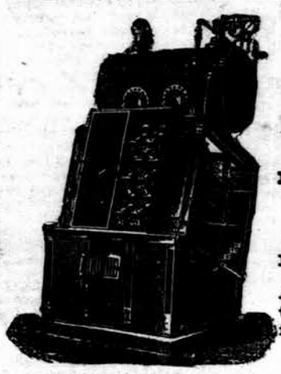

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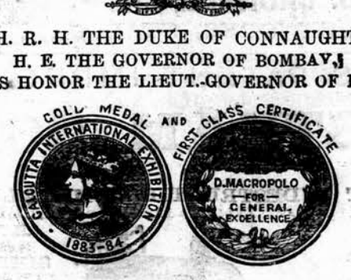

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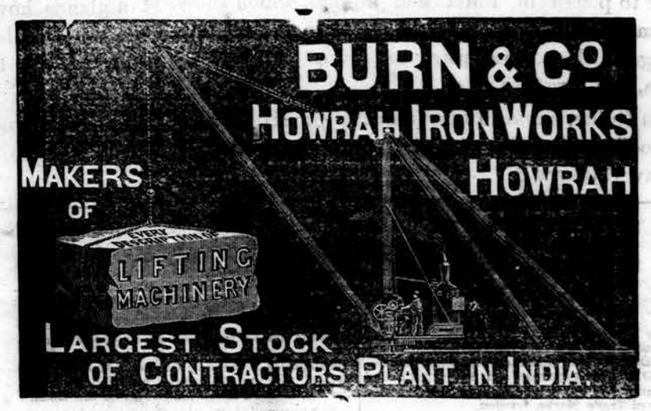

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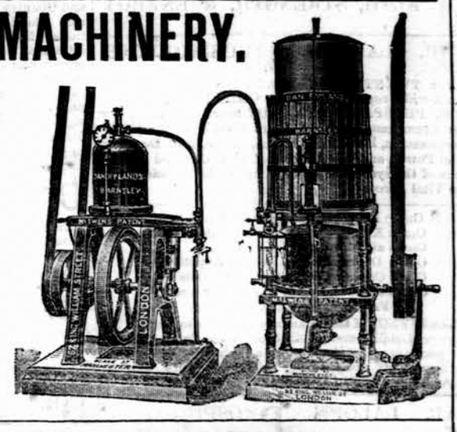

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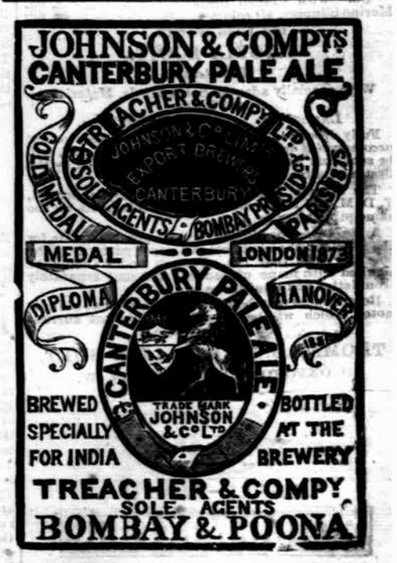

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